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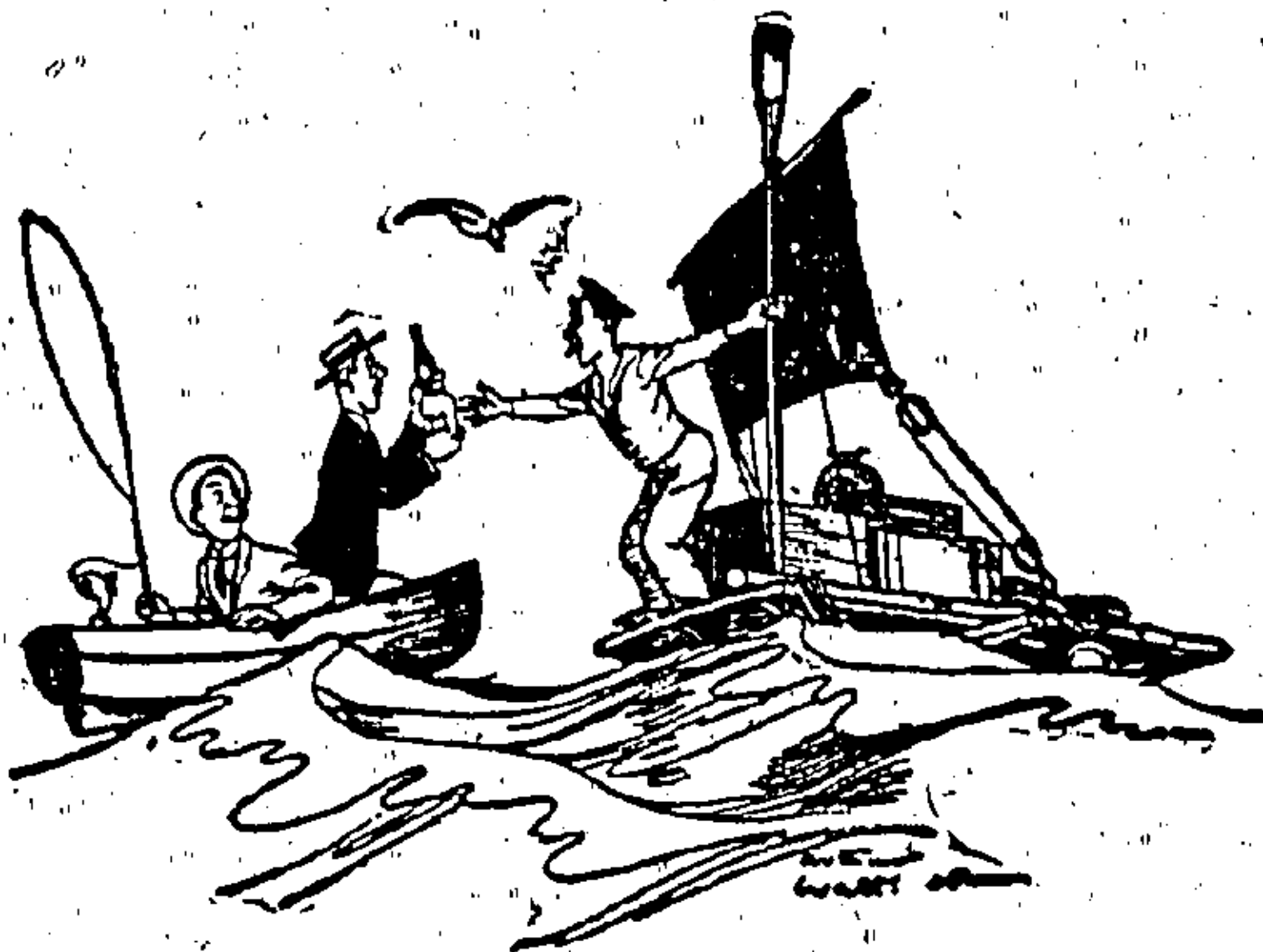
Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

N. LAZARUS,
OPTICIANS
13, Queen's Road Central

No. 22,454 號肆拾伍百肆仟式萬貳第 日伍拾月陸年午庚 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1930. 肆拜禮 日拾月柒年卅百九仟壹英 Price (Single Copy, 10 cts. Per Month, \$3.)



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DOMINION RIGHT TO SECEDE FROM BRITISH EMPIRE.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REAL TEST OF INDEPENDENCE IS FREEDOM OF ACTION.

CAPETOWN.—For many years in South Africa we have been hearing of the country's claim for freedom, independence, and equality. General Hertzog returned from the Imperial Conference in 1925 with a declaration of Dominion Equality in his pocket.

The new "higher status" was proclaimed, and since that time South African nationalism has rejoiced in the firm belief that in the Commonwealth of British Nationals it was equal to the best and inferior to none.

The old Article in the Nationalist Party Constitution claiming the right to secede from the British Empire was eliminated, because it was held that the same object could be achieved by any country possessing South Africa's sovereign independence.

Mutual Consent Necessary.

In the House of Assembly General Smuts metaphorically "dropped a brick" when he told a surprised House that no Dominion could secede from the British Commonwealth without the consent of Great Britain and the other Dominions.

General Smuts was interpreting the declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926 which General Hertzog had asked the House to approve.

While agreeing that a Dominion Act would be just as valid within its jurisdiction as a British Act within its own sphere, he asked if there was to be this equality in every respect between the Dominions and Britain, what other bond was there to keep them together?

The question narrowed itself down to the British Crown. "If it were competent," he asked, "for every Dominion to pass its own Act of secession, what would remain of the Commonwealth?"

"It would be competent, if each had sovereign legislative power, for say Ireland to abolish the King, ship, or to adopt a different Royal House and the result would tend inevitably to the disruption of the Empire."

Just Suppose!

"Suppose," he said, "we in South Africa declared a republic, and intended to tamper with the law as to the secession to the Throne, or to substitute another Royal House for the present one, or we wanted to make our King, say, one of the other members of the Royal Family."

"In order to carry out our will, we shall require not only an Act of this Parliament but an Act of the British Parliament and an Act of all the Parliaments of the other British Dominions."

"Here in South Africa," added General Smuts, "we have had the question of secession before us. That question had now been eliminated."

But the Nationalists decline altogether to agree that secession has been eliminated.

Vigorous Repudiation.

Mr. Havenga, Minister of Finance, bluntly told General Smuts if what he said was right; it was not the end of secession but the beginning, and General Hertzog was equally emphatic. With only a few minutes left to speak he told the House that he would go to the Imperial Conference this year, and would see to it that the door was not closed on the right to secede.

On the following day General Hertzog spoke for more than an hour in vigorous language to emphasise his intention.

"General Smuts' explanation," he said, "is that by recommending the adoption of Section 50 the report recommends, and therefore the Government recommends, that South Africa and any other part of the Dominions shall in future be prepared and willing to surrender its rights of secession. If that were so the Government and myself should go to the people through this House, and ask them to surrender a right which we have always regarded as being the test of the vital question of whether we are or whether we are not a free people. Then it can only be that we are

ready to surrender our freedom, and that we are ready and prepared to betray our people."

The Test of Freedom.

"The right of secession of any Dominion is nothing less than the foundation-stone, the very test, of its independence and freedom, and any Dominion which gives up its right to secession or acknowledges that it has no right to secede has no right to talk about freedom."

The House eventually adopted an amendment to the Prime Minister's resolution approving the Imperial Conference declaration, providing that it is not to be taken as depriving the Union of the right to secede from the British Commonwealth, and declaring that there should be no prejudicing the right of any member of the British Commonwealth to withdraw therefrom.

An Academic Question.

General Smuts is an important figure in world politics. General Hertzog is not, but the Prime Minister in this matter has scored a point over his more illustrious opponent.

As the Cape Times remarks, the right of South Africa to secede "is admittedly an academic question. General Hertzog himself has said repeatedly that it will become a practical question if and when the majority both of Africans-speaking and of English-speaking South Africans are in favour of it."

"If that should be ever happen it would be a practical question indeed. In that case does anyone in his senses imagine that any resolution of any conference—Imperial or otherwise—would make the smallest difference? And no such resolution would present any Dominion which by an overwhelming majority of its citizens had made up its mind to cease to belong to the Commonwealth from putting its determination into effect."

It will be better, perhaps, to adopt the phrase which the late Lord Asquith made famous, and "wait and see."

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- 5.—Roast Saddle of Lamb
- 6.—Curried Lobster
- 7.—Roast Potatoes
- 8.—Boiled New Potatoes
- 9.—Green Peas
- 10.—Red Plum Pie with Nestle's Omelette
- 11.—Fruit 12.—Tea 13.—Coffee

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Diary of Coming Events.

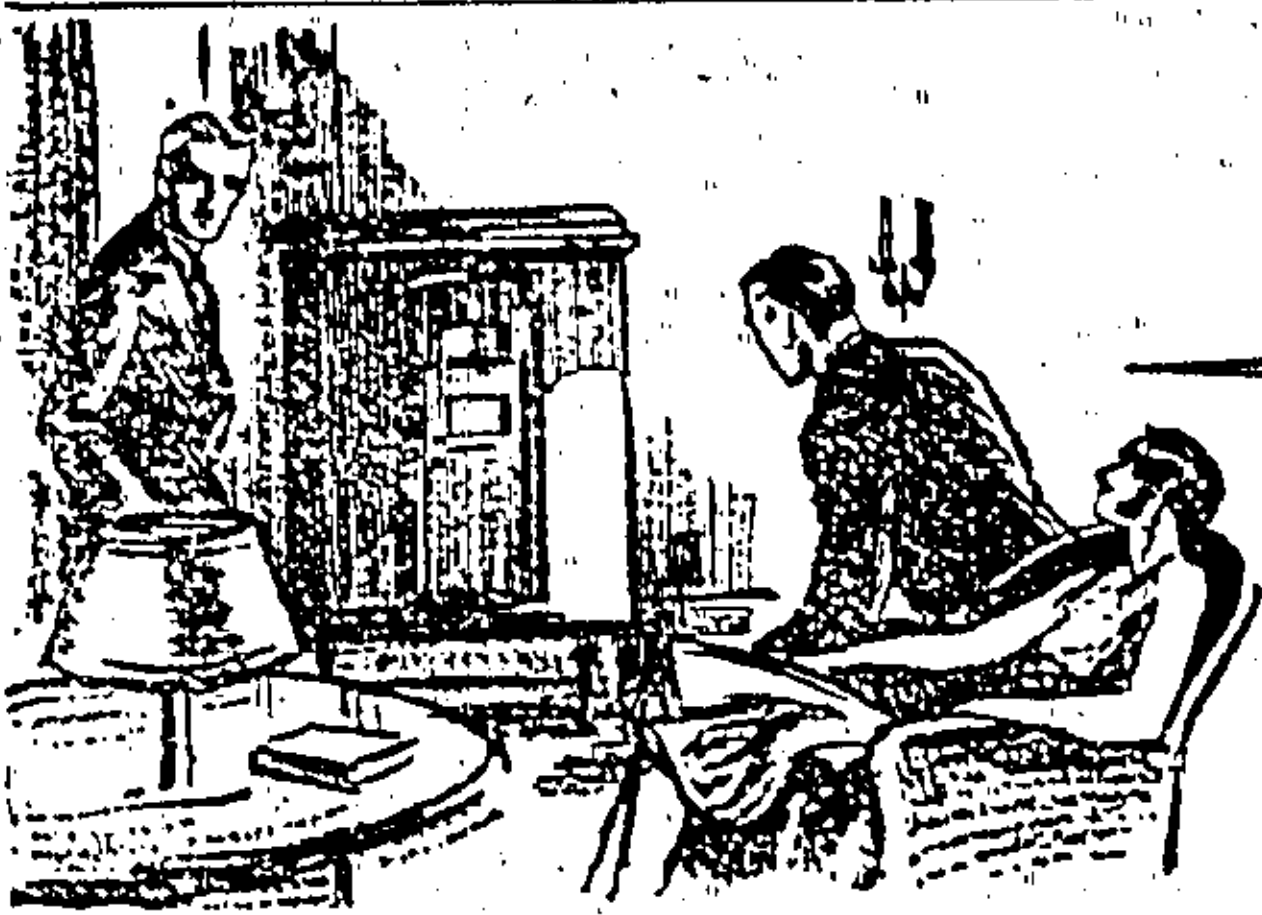
To-day. (July 10.) Queen's Theatre: "Happy Days" Star Theatre: "12 Miles Out" at 5.30 p.m. At 9.15 p.m. Mystery show by "Nicola." Majestic Theatre: "Valley of the Giants." Water Polo:—1st Div.: V.R.C. v. C.B.C. 2nd Div.: Fukien Club v. V.R.C. Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. European Mail:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Terukuni Maru), 6 p.m. Tides: High, 9.07 a.m.; Low, 2.05 a.m. and 4.47 p.m.	Saturday. (July 12.) Queen's Theatre: "Melody of Love." World Theatre: "Dream of Love" at 2.30 and 7.15 p.m. Chinese film, "Sparrows of War." Star Theatre: "12 Miles Out" at 5.30 p.m. At 9.15 p.m. Mystery show by "Nicola." Central Theatre: "The Lady Lies." World Theatre: "Dream of Love" at 2.30 and 7.15 p.m. Chinese film, "Sparrows of War."	Sunday. (July 13.) Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Lighting-up Time: 7.11 p.m. Religious Services.—Sailors' and Soldiers' Home Servicemen's Bible Class: 3 p.m.; Social Hour, 8.30 p.m. Tides: High, 12.40 a.m. and 10.12 a.m.; Low, 3.53 a.m. and 5.57 p.m. European Mail:—Inward: Europe via Negapatnam (Kiddar pore).
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RADIO FEATURES



RADIO AND THE TALKIES.

HIGH-POWER ELECTRIC REPRODUCTION.

[By "CONCRETE"]

Much has been said in the course of the last two or three articles in these columns of the construction and action of the magnetic pick-up, and its application to a radio amplifier. It is to be assumed, therefore, that the majority of readers have now at least an elementary understanding of the principles involved in electrical reproduction of sound and its amplification to the audio stage.

The selection of a suitable amplifier depends a great deal on the pick-up employed and the amount of volume required. For ordinary home use a straight-forward transformer-coupled low-frequency amplifier of two or three stages is sufficient and, as already stated, the low-frequency stage of a radio-receiver answers the purpose quite well.

Factory-made amplifiers, specially constructed for electric gramophones, are apt to present a rather formidable maze of wiring at first sight, especially when incorporating a unit for mains supply.

A little tracing of the various circuits, however, will show that nothing beyond the last two or three stages of a radio receiver are present with one or two power stages to bring the volume, if required, to a considerable strength. It is the attainment of this strength without distortion that necessitates most exacting design throughout the system, both electrically and mechanically, the construction of

the valves in the final stages being a matter for the utmost care.

"Talkie" Reproduction.

From radio to the talking picture may seem to many a rather far cry, but to those who have taken more than the average interest in radio reproduction, the relationship is obvious. So closely allied are the principles involved in radio, gramophones and the talking picture that a few remarks on the latter under such a heading as "Radio Topics" will not be considered out of place by the majority of radio enthusiasts.

Sound synchronisation of moving pictures was first attempted by Herr Mester more than thirty years ago, prompted, no doubt, by the development of the gramophone. The idea lay dormant for a number of years, and it was reasonable to assume that it was the perfection of radio amplification that brought the talking film out of the experiment stage.

The German inventor, Herr Vogt, was the first to meet with success about seven years ago in demonstrating a perfect speaking film.

Alternative Methods.

There are two methods by which the sound is reproduced to accompany the silent film, the disc-recording and film-recording. The first deviates but slightly from the ordinary record electrical reproduction by means of a pick-up.

Large gramophone discs of about eighteen inches diameter carry the recorded sound of a reel of film, each reel having its own disc. The film projector has incorporated a pick-up and turntable which is geared to run in synchronisation with the passing of the film over the projector lens. Duplicate projectors are employed and as the film and disc of one run out, the other, on which the second film and disc has been placed in readiness, is automatically switched in. (Hence the slurring sometimes noticed in the middle of a film when the turntable fails to reach its normal speed immediately.)

Film Recording.

A more modern method is the light film. With this, the sound is recorded by means of a variation of light and shade on a separate film. This film is illuminated by a small incandescent lamp as it passes across a photo-electric cell. The light penetrates the recorded lines on the sound film to a greater or less extent, depending on their densities, varying the light on the photo-electric cell accordingly. The cell responds to these variations in the form of a current of corresponding density and alternation, in a similar manner to the current leaving a pick-up.

From this stage the two methods are identical, the current passes to an amplifier which in turn feeds a loud-speaker or bank of loud-speakers, usually installed behind the screen.

It is probably in this last stage that there exists the most room for improvement, no loud-speaker responding to frequencies of sound with the same degree of perfection, and most responding more faithfully to music than speech.

Tuned Loud-Speakers.

Experiments are going ahead with a system of tuned electrostatic loud-speakers, the idea being to provide a bank of twelve or more speakers each tuned to respond to a definite band of frequencies only, in a similar manner to an aerial being tuned to only one wavelength.

The latest cinema projectors are now constructed to take either the disc or film method of sound-recording, the latter now being accommodated on the edge of the picture film.

Recording the Sound.

It can hardly be necessary to dwell on the many difficulties presented in adapting the previously silent film to take sound. Synchronisation presented the greatest difficulty, both in the studio and in the cinema, but a very close second was the exclusion of extraneous noises in the original recording.

The noisy clicking cameras have now to be placed in sound-proof glass cabinets spluttering sun-ray projectors are being replaced by the silent mercury-vapour lamps, and the heavy actor who could previously only do justice to a part under the strains of soft music no doubt has to use his imagination where the scene does not call for music. How the producer, under the sensitive eye of a microphone, contrives to convey to the performers his requirements, opinions, and those irate remarks usually associated with such people it is difficult to imagine.

Future Development.

The electrical recording of sound on a film gives rise to considerable speculation as to the future development of the home gramophone. It is not difficult to imagine such a practice being applied to an ordinary electric gramophone in the future. Imagine the simplicity with which, for instance, a recorded opera or musical masterpiece, at present consisting of five to ten records, and necessitating continual attention to the machine to reverse and change records and needles, being recorded on one film that will last out the whole work without attention, and no needle scratch!

(Other Wireless on Page 2.)

HAVE YOU HEARD THESE?

Here are lists of long-wave and short-wave stations which should be picked up by anyone in Hong Kong who has a moderately good set suitable for receiving such signals. Success in picking up these stations also depends very largely upon favourable atmospheric conditions. Readers are invited to add to this list should they succeed in picking up any station not included in either of these lists.

LONG-WAVE STATIONS.

Wave length (Metres)	Station	Call Sign	Kilo-cycle
280	Manila	K.Z.B.	1,133
277	Shanghai	K.S.M.S.	1,085
270	Tientsin	C.R.C.	1,070
310	Shanghai	K.R.C.	967
350	Peking	C.O.P.K.	945
345	Tokyo	J.O.A.K.	870
353	Hiroshima	J.O.F.K.	850
355	Hong Kong	Z.B.W.	846
357	Bombay	V.U.B.	840
361	Sapporo	J.O.I.K.	830
366	Keljo	J.O.D.K.	820
370	Nagoya	J.O.C.K.	810
370.4	Calcutta	V.U.C.	806.9
380	Kumamoto	J.O.G.K.	790
390	Sendai	J.O.H.K.	770
395	Dairen	J.D.A.K.	760
398	Rangoon	V.U.R.	754
400	Osaka	J.O.B.K.	750
410	Canton	C.M.B.	738
415	Manila	K.Z.R.M.	735

SHORT-WAVE STATIONS.

Wave length (Metres)	Station	Call Sign	Kilo-cycle	Time (Hong Kong) of Working
67.85	Dobitz (Germany)	A.P.K.	4,434	Mon, Wed. & Fri. 5 p.m. & 9 a.m.
60.12	Khabarovsk (Russia)	R.A.G.	4,990	6-10 p.m.
56.7	Nagasaki	A.G.J.	5,291	Not regular
50	Moscow	R.F.N.	6,000	Tue, Thurs. Sat. 8 p.m.
48.5	Bombay	I.M.A.	6,896	Sunday midnight
42	Perth	G.A.G.	7,142	Daily 6.30 p.m. & 11 p.m.
41.3	Singapore	V.S.I.A.B.	7,310	Not regular
38.8	Rotterdam (Holland)	P.C.L.	7,730	Daily 11 p.m.
37	Bangkok (Siam)	H.S.A.P.J.	8,108	Tue. & Fri. 9 p.m.-1 a.m.
32.5	Sydney	P.B.L.	9,230	Not regular
31.55	Melbourne	P.B.L.	9,503	Not regular
31.48	Schenectady	W.Z.X.A.F.	9,530	Daily 7 a.m.
31.20	Elmhoven (Holland)	P.C.J.	9,620	Fri. 3 a.m. Sat. 3 a.m. & 10 a.m.
31.28	Sydney	P.C.J.	9,650	Not regular
31	Nairobi (Kenya)	P.L.F.	9,677	Midnight daily
28.5	Sydney	P.L.F.	10,528	Not regular
27.8	Bandoeng	P.L.F.	11,020	Midnight-3 a.m. daily
25.53	Oshinford (England)	S.V.V.	11,751	7.30 p.m. & 8 a.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
24.5	Manila	K.I.X.E.	12,240	Nightly
23.35	Schenectady	W.Z.X.O.	12,850	4 a.m. Wed. Fri. Sat.
18.88	Esdoeng	P.L.G.	16,102	Daily 6.30 p.m. to midnight
18.4	Kotwijk (Holland)	P.C.L.	16,304	Daily 7 p.m.
17.4	Bandoeng	P.L.F.	17,280	Daily 8 p.m. to midnight
16.9	Bangkok	H.S.I.P.J.	17,751	Sundays 7 p.m. & midnight
16.88	Huizen (Holland)	P.H.L.	17,768	Daily 10 p.m.
16.3	Kotwijk (Holland)	P.C.L.	18,404	Each afternoon
15.74	Bandoeng	P.L.F.	19,220	Daily 5.30-7 p.m.
15.5	Nagasaki	P.L.E.	19,351	Daily 8 a.m.
15.33	Pittsburg	W.S.X.K.	21,540	Not regular

AN AMATEUR'S RECORD OF STATIONS PICKED UP.

The following stations have been recently picked up by the owner of a Loewe F.E.63 set, fitted with a short-wave adapter. Other amateurs may like to try their luck in getting these stations, and we shall be pleased to publish any details relating to the result of their efforts.

List of Stations in the Far East.

Stations and Call Sign	Wave Length	Readings Left. Right.	Difference	Remarks
Manila KZIB	290 m.	13.5	15.3	Very rarely.
Shanghai KSM	277 m.	17.7	19.9	Do.
Tientsin CRC	303 m.	23.5	26.1	7-8.30
Bangkok IIPJ	300 m.	23.5	26.1	Wed. & Sat.
Shanghai NKS	310 m.	25.9	28.8	Rarely.
Peking COPK	320 m.	28.4	31.5	Very faint.
Shanghai KRC	329 m.	30.7	33.9	Regularly.
Taiwan JFAK	333 m.	31.7	35.0	Do.
Tokyo JOAK	345 m.	34.4	38.2	Before 9.
Japan (I) JOFK	353 m.	36.4	40.4	Do.
Hong Kong ZBW	355 m.	37.1	40.9	Regularly.
Bombay 7BY	357 m.	37.7	41.5	Till 1 a.m.
Sapporo JOIK	361 m.	38.9	42.9	Before 9.
Kyoto JODK	365 m.	39.4	43.6	Do.
Nagoya JOCK	370 m.	40.5	45.0	Do.
Calcutta JCA	370 m.	40.5	45.0	Up to 12.30.
Shanghai SSC	370 m.	42.9	47.7	Very rarely.
Kumamoto XGY	380 m.	42.9	47.7	Before 10.
Hangchow JONK	390 m.	45.3	50.2	Not found.
Sendai JQAK	393 m.	46.6	51.7	Before 10.
Dairen JNR	398 m.	47.3	52.8	Do.
Rangoon JOBK	400 m.	47.8	53.0	Before 10.
Osaka COMK	410 m.	50.3	55.8	Do.
Manila KZIM	413 m.	51.0	56.6	2-3 a.m.
Nanking KYZ	422 m.	52.9	58.5	Music
Canton OMB	435 m.	56.6	62.6	3-4 a.m.
Harbin COHB	445 m.	59.0	65.2	3-4 a.m.
Manila KZBM	460 m.	67.8	74.7	3-4 a.m.
Tientsin COTN	485 m.	68.9	75.9	3-4 a.m.
Nanking XOW	490 m.	68.9	77.4	3-4 a.m.
Japan (I) JOJK	490 m.	68.9	77.4	3-4 a.m.
Haichow (I) XGY	410 m.	61.2	67.0	3-4 a.m.

These can be heard on the loud-speaker, but are rather weak. There are others which are too faint for the loud-speaker.

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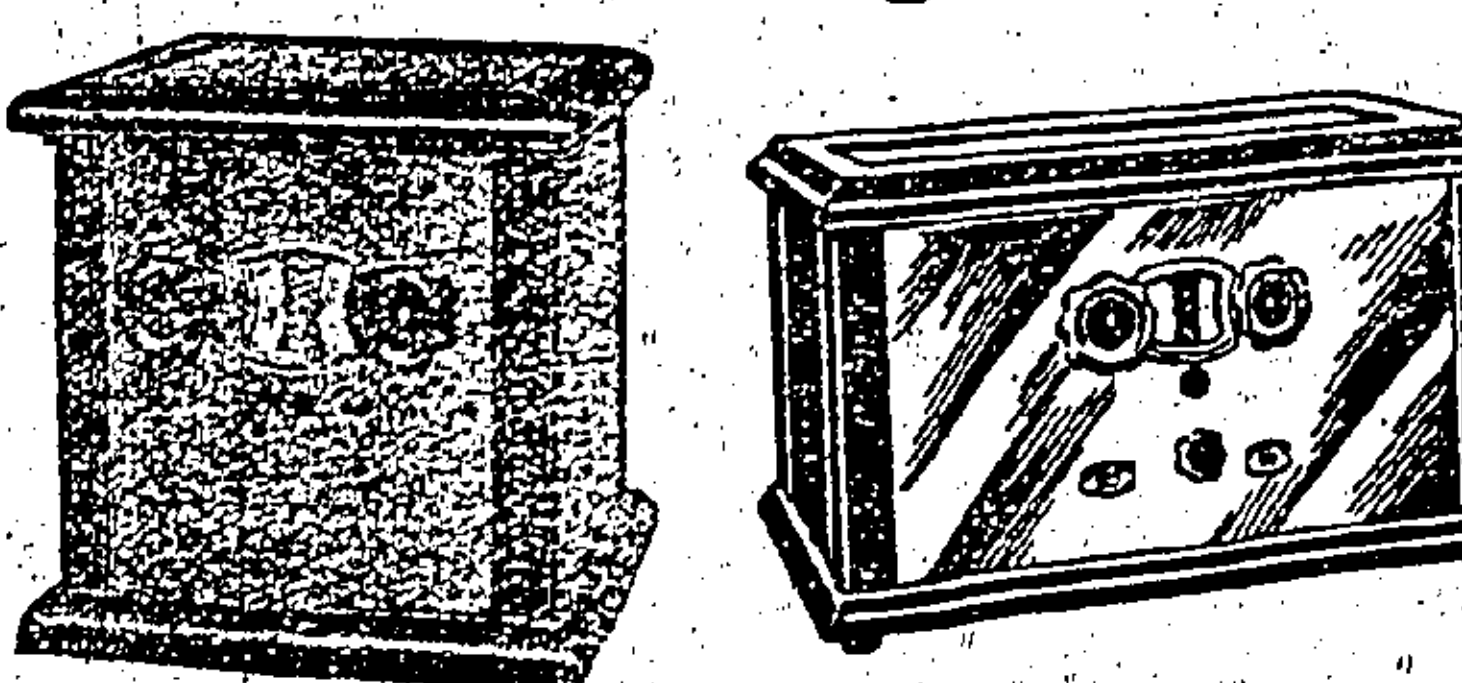
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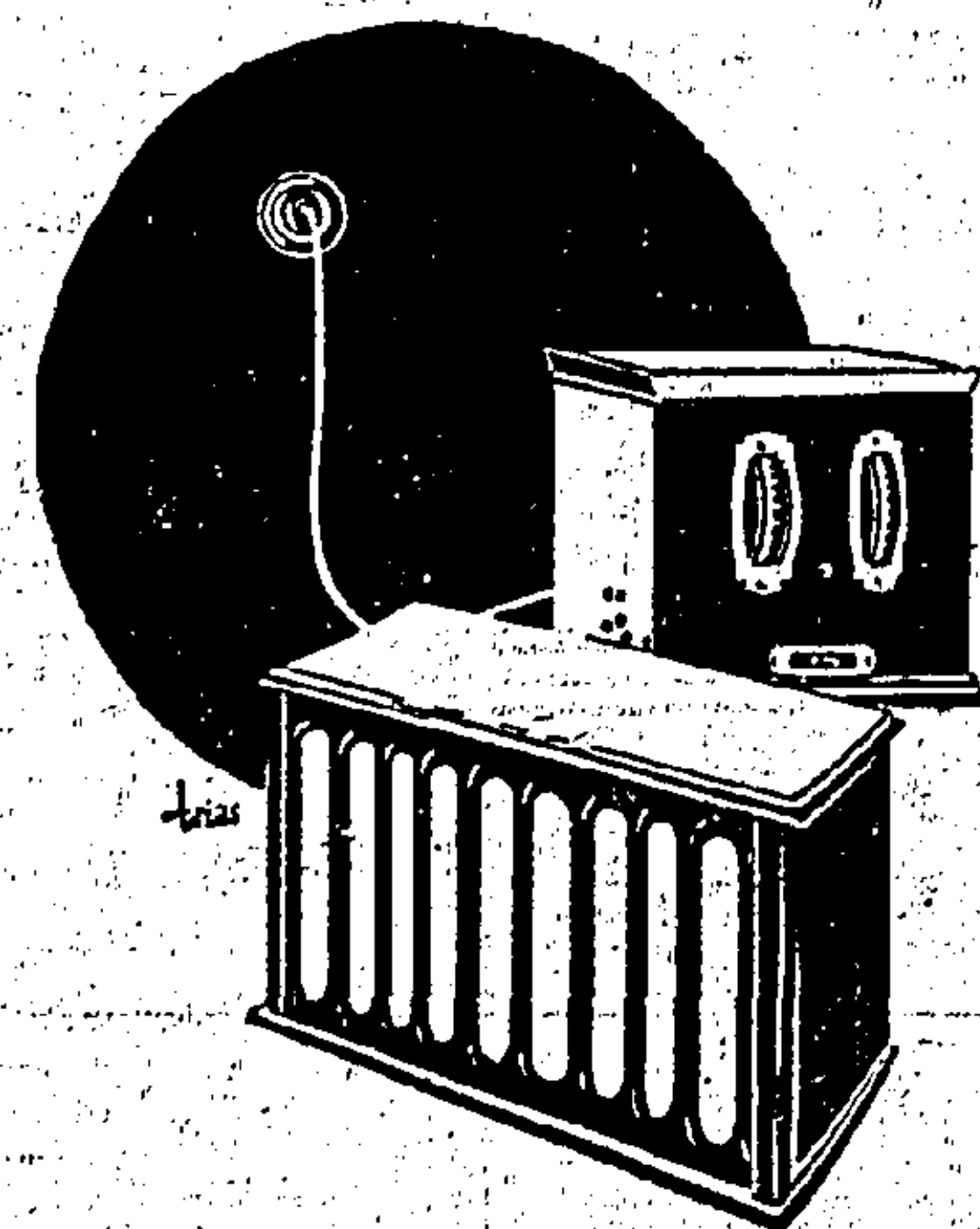
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"D.X."

LOCAL WIRELESS
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From Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., we have received a copy of *D.X.*, the official organ of the Hong Kong Amateur Radio Transmitting Society, hereafter to be referred to as H.A.R.T.S.

It is a very brightly written production, run by amateurs for amateurs, whose aim is co-operation and progress by constructive criticism. *D.X.* is not a magazine for the man whose knowledge of and interest in radio is confined to "turning the knob" when he wants to listen-in. *D.X.* is for those keen radio amateurs, who are constantly experimenting themselves, and who make a point of being kept informed regarding similar experiments by others. The Editor appeals to all interested in amateur radio—both a receivers and transmitters—to contribute to *D.X.* The H.A.R.T.S. has one great ambition: "One hundred per cent. communication with every corner of the earth, and that in effecting this they may assist their brother amateurs throughout the world in mutual co-operation and friendship."

We congratulate the Editor of *D.X.* and those associated with him upon having produced a very creditable publication which should be widely supported, not only in this Colony, but in many nearby places where radio amateurs have ready access to technical periodicals containing news of contemporary wireless experiments. *D.X.* will be published monthly at fifty cents, and non-members of the H.A.R.T.S. can get copies from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

CHINESE IN A RADIO PLAY.

A STORY OF LIMEHOUSE
NEGOTIATIONS.

Chinese instrumentalists, singers, and actors appeared recently in a play by Victor Parcell and Lance Sieveking which was broadcast in England on the National transmitters. It was a play depicting life in China as it really is, instead of the willow-pattern stuff usually found in novels.

Mr. Sieveking, who produced the play, had a difficult and remarkable task in fixing up contracts with the Chinese. Relating his experiences, he said that after discovering in London Chinese suitable for the play he spent six hours in a room at Limehouse parleying through an interpreter.

"With characteristic caution the Orientals raised every conceivable point," he said. "They were first of all most suspicious about the financial side. Our terms were acceptable (though they would have preferred much better ones), but they somehow could not imagine that they would ever be paid. This difficulty was only removed when I thumped the table hard and proclaimed that the B.B.C. never repudiated its contracts."

"Then they had numerous scruples about whether they ought to be associated with broadcasting. They were not sure whether they would be prejudiced from a religious point of view, whether it was dignified to be mixed up with the wireless, whether their relations would be happy about it, and finally, whether a step of this kind would be acceptable to their ancestors."

"All these matters had to be argued at almost interminable length, and occasionally I felt a little impatient, whereupon I was reminded through the interpreter that there was plenty of time! When I left soon after midnight I was almost exhausted. But Mr. Sieveking had the satisfaction of obtaining the signatures of the Chinese to the contract, and he has no doubt that they will be faithful to its terms."

"But no more than its strict terms," he added. "If the slightest thing happens that is not in the bond the Chinese will walk out."

POPULAR SET OF THE FUTURE.

DEVELOPMENT ALONG
THREE LINES.

What is to be the next great development in the world of radio? No other science in the whole realm of human activity has made such astonishing progress as wireless reception has in the brief space of ten years.

From the simplest of beginnings it has developed into a means of linking up all the communities of both hemispheres, and almost every week witnesses the evolution of some new refinement. Along what line is this progress to be maintained or extended?

The student of present-day tendencies in wireless practice sees three lines along which development will be most beneficial. All three embody as a main factor the abolition of the outdoor aerial. These are:

1.—The simplification and consequent cheapening of the all-electric receiver.

2.—The elaboration of the self-contained set of the superheterodyne type with five, seven or more valves, and embodying a frame aerial; and

3.—The development for popular use of the Standee radiostat system of tuning in order that the number of receivable stations may largely be extended, irrespective of closely approximating wave-lengths.

New Valves.

It has been urged by many radio enthusiasts that the all-electric set is the receiver of the future. The great scheme of the Electricity Commission for extending electric supplies all over the country is making steady progress, but there are still thousands of districts and hundreds of thousands of homes in which no electrical supply is available.

In all these homes the battery-operated set is still the only alternative. As the popularity of radio reception increases, more and more efficiency is demanded, and therefore the main line of development would seem to be the cabinet instrument on the model of the portable with self-contained aerial, batteries and accumulator, but with greater power of reaching out into the ether.

This implies one, two or three stages of screen-grid high frequency, with a super-power valve or pentode in the output stage. These conditions imply in their turn the evolution of power valves of a more (Continued on next Column.)

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

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11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial News.

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.—Chinese programme.

12.30 to 2 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.—

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You, You Alone and For You,

John Boles (Tenor).

Mississippi Suite (A Tone Jour-

ney). Paul Whiteman and his

concert orchestra.

A Chip of the Old Block and So

I Left, Peter Dawson (Bass-

Baritone).

Sincerity-Waltz and Wedding of

the Winds-Waltz, La Vittoria

Orchestra.

Just As We Used to Do and

Dream Lover, Edward O'Henry

(Cinema Organ).

Anchors Aweigh-March and All

Hands-March, United States

Navy Band.

Faust-The Jewel Song and The

King of Thule, Elisabeth

Rethberg (Soprano).

Oh, How I Weary, Dearie, For

You and That's the Reason

Noo I Wear a Kilt, Sir Harry

Lauder.

The Skaters-Waltz and Estudiantina.

Waltz. International

Concert Orchestra.

A Little Love, A Little Kiss and

The Clatter of the Clogs,

Gracie Fields (Comedienne).

I've Disgusted and Check and

Double Check, Amos 'n' Andy

(Humorous).

Bolero and Gymopedie No. 1,

Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Now I'm in Love, Reginald Foot

(Cinema Organ).

Sylvan Scenes, H. Vincent Collier

(Cinema Organ).

The Flower of Italy-Waltz and

Serenade-Waltz, Rossi Band.

8 to 10.30—Chinese record pro-

gramme.

economical character than any of

those in popular use to-day.

Research on these lines is in constant progress in the laboratories

of the valve manufacturers, and

already there is promise of a new

type of super-power valve with a

current consumption much lower

than the normal, which is something

like 20 milliamperes, and requires a

battery of extra large capacity.

"EAVESDROPPING" BY TELEPHONE.

POLISH JOURNALIST
ACQUITTED.

A Jewish journalist named Seinfeld was tried and acquitted in Warsaw recently on the charge of having published to another person news which in the interests of the State ought to have been kept beyond the reach of foreign Governments. The power, to take proceedings on such a charge is derived from a Presidential decree, promulgated in 1923, which does duty for an Official Secrets Act.

On December 27, 1929, when a Cabinet crisis was at its height, M. Seinfeld telephoned to the Presidency of the Council for information. Before his call had been answered he was told by an operator at the exchange to disconnect himself from the circuit because it was wanted for a long distance call at Spala. As Spala is the place where the President of the Republic has his country seat, M. Seinfeld, instead of complying with the operator's request, yielded to a professional temptation. What he overheard was M. Bartel's nightly report on his efforts to form a Cabinet, as it was being dictated by a private secretary to one of the President's aides-des-camp. Afterwards he published the substance of the report in a news bulletin circulated privately.

The gist of the Public Prosecutor's argument was that the intelligence services of foreign Powers were just as much interested in political as in military secrets, and leakages of either sort might be equally damaging. The act of eavesdropping in itself had been immoral. Counsel for the defence replied that the first duty of a journalist was to inform the world about interesting events, and provided that he made proper use of his information and published it in an accurate form, it could not be said to matter how he got it. What had been the results when only a week ago the British "political police" had tried to interfere with the freedom of the Press? He would have thought that such a prosecution was possible only in Soviet Russia.

The Bench took only five minutes to arrive at its decision, which was that the defendant must be acquitted, there being no evidence within the meaning of the Presidential decree. M. Seinfeld had spent several weeks in custody before being released on bail.

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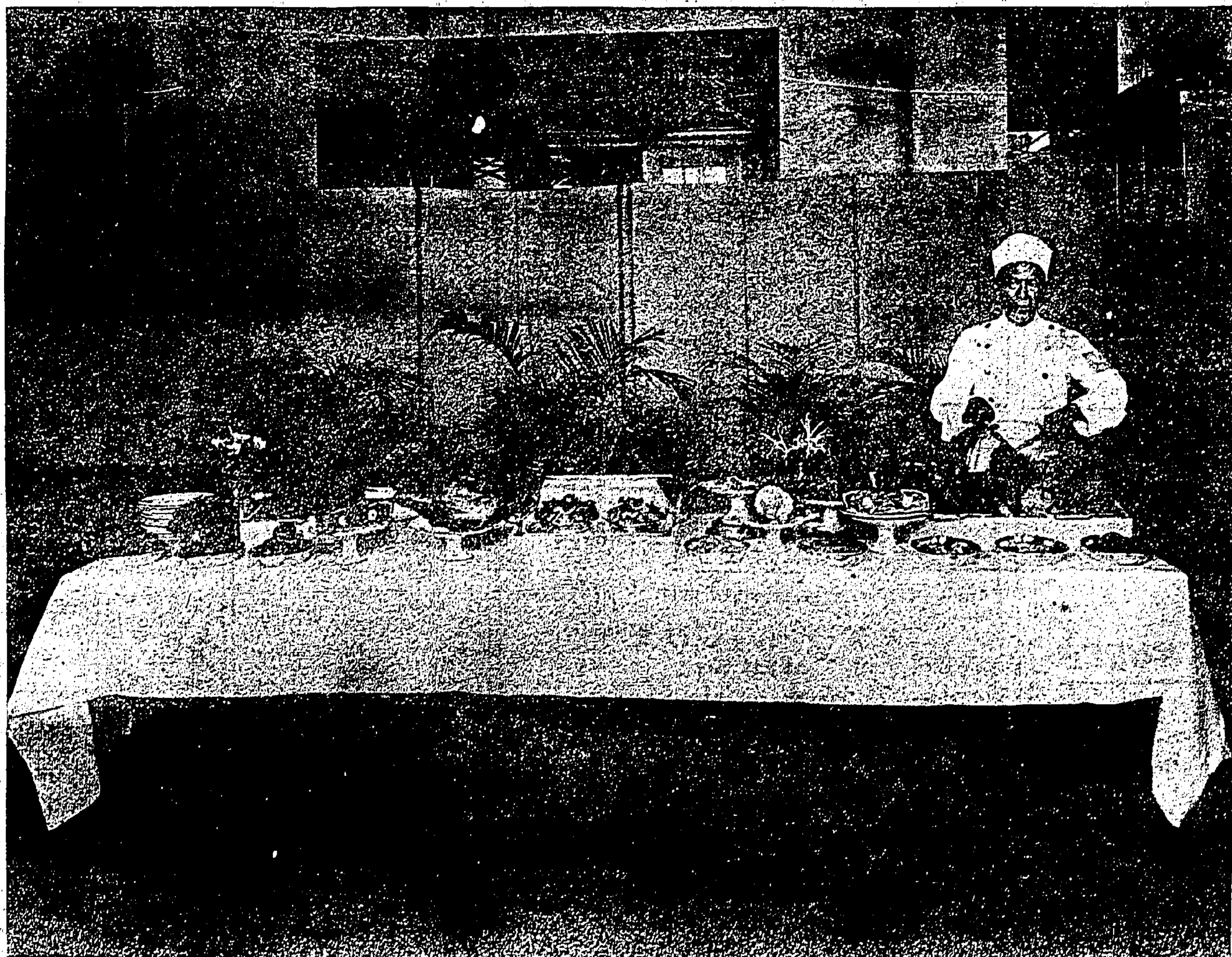
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THE MOST STUPENDOUS MAGICAL
PRODUCTION ON EARTH.

TRUTH ABOUT CHICAGO.

ROOMFULL OF MURDERERS.

ORDEAL OF A JUDGE.

Law-abiding M.P.s, sitting in a prosaic room at the House of Commons last month, heard the truth about the wild lawlessness of Chicago from one of the men who should know most about it—Judge Cavanaugh, of Chicago.

The Judge was giving evidence before the Special Committee on Capital Punishment. He told of murders, gunmen, women poisoners and faked alibis in Chicago. "Outside this phase," he added, "Chicago is a normal city."

Judge Cavanaugh told the Committee that he favoured the retention of the death penalty in certain cases, but it was not a matter which could be generalised. One of the cases where he did not favour capital punishment was in the case of women.

In some states in America, said the Judge, capital punishment was the best deterrent; in others it was not. In New York, for instance, there was twice the chance that an assassin would meet his fate than in Chicago; and the homicide rate was more than twice as high in Chicago than in New York.

Sixteen states in America had abolished the death penalty and eight had re-introduced it.

"A Horrible Ordeal."

Judge Cavanaugh gave details about crime in Chicago. He said: "In 1920, we were overwhelmed with persons awaiting trial for homicide in Chicago. It was my duty to assign the cases to other judges. It was a horrible ordeal. My comparatively small court room was crowded with men and women who had taken human life. Fourteen were executed, and the murder rate in Chicago dropped from 308 to 109."

"There are perhaps 200 people walking the streets of Chicago safe and well to-day who would have been in their graves if these miscreants had not paid the penalty."

"Every time the death sentence is not carried out the murder rate goes up, and every time there is an execution the murder rate goes down."

"I am inclined to believe that the death sentence is a merciful thing because it saves innocent lives."

"By the use of the death penalty you have gradually abolished predatory murder."

A Father and Son.

"The criminal elements in America are a floating scum on the population. To convict is sometimes extraordinarily difficult. Here is a case within my experience."

"A father and son were appointed by a secret society to kill two men. They were accompanied by a committee of five. They met the men and fatally wounded one of them. The other man escaped, and, most unusually, came forward to testify. The other man made a dying declaration."

"The father and son who were appointed to commit the murder were arrested, but they brought into my court sixty-two witnesses to prove an alibi. If they had wanted them they could have got a lot more."

"I convicted the father and son. They appealed to the Supreme Court, who said to me: 'What do you mean by convicting against the testimony of sixty-two witnesses?' The two men were set free."

"What would your police do in circumstances of that kind?"

Judge Cavanaugh cited another instance. A wealthy lawyer named Ossario, who was a major in the Great War, was dining one night with a companion. He left the table for a few moments, and when he returned his companion had gone. He went out on to the pavement.

In a few moments a voice was heard crying, "Ossario, Ossario." Then there were shots. The voice was heard again, and there were more shots. Many people saw that murder actually committed, but not one would come forward to testify. "I ask you," Judge Cavanaugh repeated, "what would your police do in a case like that?"

Two London Crimes.

Judge Cavanaugh said that the war had had no influence on crime; either in America or England. When he was last in London he heard Sir Ernest Wild (the Recorder of London) tell his Grand Jury that there were only two charges of robbery with violence in the whole of the great City of London in three months. That was a remarkable fact.

Homicide had increased in recent years in America. The prohibition laws had created a special kind of criminal, generally of Southern European birth. These men killed each other with considerable frequency.

Mr. W. H. Ayres: Do you think that the alternative of a life sentence should be given a chance? Judge Cavanaugh: We have already given it too much of a chance. There are thousands in our prisons for killing their fellow men, and many of them should have been executed.

Chicago a Normal City.

Would you describe Chicago as a normal American city?—Outside this one phase, Chicago is a normal city.

Judge Cavanaugh then told of the case of a man named Coffie. This man, said the Judge, was determined to kill his bigamous wife to escape prosecution.

He took her from the State of Iowa, where capital punishment existed, to Wisconsin, where life imprisonment was the extreme punishment, and killed her there.

He afterwards confessed that his motive for doing so was to escape the danger of the death penalty.

Judge Cavanaugh said that 40 per cent. of crime in America was committed by negroes. The negro was only four generations from the jungle—from the days when they hunted each other for their dinner. Sometimes negroes killed for the mere pleasure of killing.

Comparing American and British statistics in homicide the Judge said that a remarkable thing about England was the number of murderers who committed suicide. He thought that that showed a feeling of hopelessness in fighting the laws of the country.

Women Poisoners.

In America a large proportion of women murderers were poisoners, and others were guilty in that they incited men to crime.

Dr. Ethel Bentham: Would you make any difference in the punishment of men and women?—Yes, I would hesitate to impose the death penalty on a woman, though I cannot tell you why. It is a matter of feeling.

LETTERS FROM THE DEAD.

ONE A MONTH FOR 11 YEARS.

John Walker, a condemned bank bandit, is going to cheat the gallows in at least one respect.

Long after he is dead, letters written by him will continue to comfort his 10-year-old mother in Joplin, Missouri.

Mrs. Walker, of Joplin, is never going to be told of her son's execution.

In his condemned cell in Denver Prison, Walker is writing 12 letters, for each year until 1941—132 letters, in all.

These are being placed in the hands of a trusted friend, who will see that one letter is posted every month, as they are dated.

"My mother is an old lady," says Walker. "She may not live much longer."

"She is never going to be told about my having to swing, and I thought that if she keeps on getting letters from me she'd never suspect anything."

"Maybe she will pass on before the letters give out. It would be better that way."

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- 9.—Cheese
- 10.—Dessert
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His Children or the
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Does he sacrifice
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play!Tom Brown
and Patricia
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two gifted
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appear in
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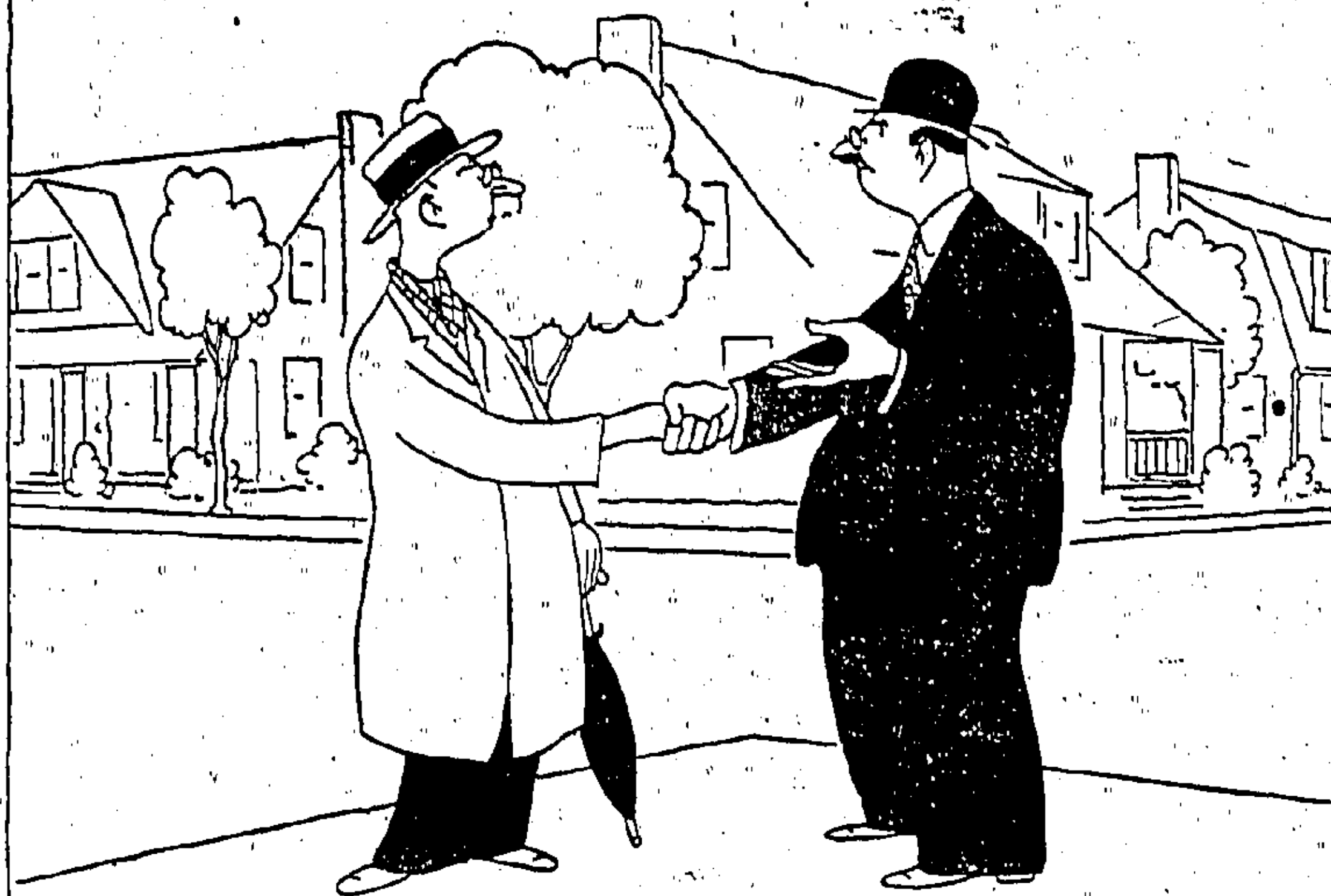
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THE WORLD AT ITS WORST

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS

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WHEN YOU'VE BEEN CONFINED TO THE HOUSE
WITH A COLD FOR THREE DAYS AND ARE STILL
FEELING PRETTY WRETHED AND BLUE AND WOULD
LIKE A LOT OF SYMPATHY, AND EVERY FRIEND
YOU MEET GREET YOU WITH THE REMARK THAT HE
NEVER SAW YOU LOOKING BETTER IN HIS LIFE

THE SILVER SCREEN.

CENTRAL THEATRE.

"THE LADY LIES."

The venture of entrusting to 14 years old children two of the most important roles in a big feature picture has been worked out to the satisfaction of the director and the author, at least.

Tom Brown and Patricia Deering are the children and the production in which their talent is displayed is "The Lady Lies," with Walter Huston and Claudette Colbert in the principal roles. "The Lady Lies" which is a Paramount All-Talking picture, will be shown at the Central Theatre to-day.

Hobart Henley, their director, said this of them when production was nearly completed at the Paramount Long Island studio: "A director in handling intelligent child actors will find that they give him more ideas about how a child would behave than he gave them. These two in our picture are unusual children. They have talent and they are amazingly bright. They are natural actors. Those qualities are much more useful in obtaining a life-like performance than any stage experience or dramatic school training."

John Meehan, author of the play, who directed the dialogue, was equally enthusiastic about the children. "Talking to Tom is just like talking to Walter Huston," Meehan said. "He is an actor; you can tell him what you want and get it. And Patricia is just as responsive in her own way."

Child actors are more desirable in several respects than adults, according to Henley and Meehan. They have greater natural adaptability and power of mimicry than the average grown person. They approach a part with more enthusiasm. And they always come to the performance with their lines memorized—showing a fervent desire to do their best.

"PUBLIC ENEMIES" IN CHICAGO.

23 MEN OUTLAWED.

The Chicago Crime Commission which is a group of public-spirited citizens seeking to rid the city of criminals, has published a list of twenty-eight men whom it characterizes as "public enemies," and whom it hopes to drive out of the community. The police department is co-operating by organizing a "hoodlum squad," which will harass the twenty-eight and make their lives as much a burden as possible. It is promised that they will be arrested on sight when they show themselves in the streets, that deportation proceedings will be undertaken against those who are aliens, that raids will be made on night clubs, gambling-houses, dog-racing tracks, and other enterprises which they either own or frequent, and that their payments of local taxes will be checked in order to make sure that they have not underpaid.

Among those on the proscribed list are the city's two chief gang leaders, "Scarface" Al Capone and George "Bugs" Moran.

SPEED-LIMIT FOR ATLANTIC LINERS.

FOUR DAYS' CROSSING "NOT PRACTICABLE."

Mr. Theodore E. Ferris, the American ship designer, who has been spending a short holiday in England, explained why he would limit the speed of ocean "grey-hounds."

"Twenty-eight knots is quite fast enough," he declared. "Ships that can cross in four days are not a practical proposition. They could not carry passengers in comfort, and the expense of such a thing would be enormous. People who want to go very fast in future will travel by air. They will be the very modern ones who do not mind risking their necks."

Mr. Ferris predicted that more attractions of a Bohemian character would be provided on board. "The days of quiet writing and reading rooms on board long distance ships have gone," he said. "Sun parlours for sun bathing will soon be quite the thing, and the demand for games will be so large that sports decks will have to be 350 feet long."

Even baseball, he thought, would not be out of the question, and facilities for golf, especially, would be very much developed. Mr. Ferris said it was hoped that the Leviathan and Leviathan III, would be ready for their maiden voyages in 1933 or 1934.

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The Valley of the Giants will be heaven to you when you see this romantic adventure drama. You'll remember the sterling acting, inspiring love scenes and rugged fights for days! It's the Goliath of screen dramas!

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BEST YEARS IN LIFE OF SALESMEN.

BETWEEN 30 AND 45, SAYS AN EXPERT.

YOUTH NO ASSET.

When does the salesman reach the heights of his efficiency?

Figures to answer this query were given by Mr. G. M. Backhouse, of Messrs. Rowntree & Company, at the Sales Management Conference at Scarborough, last month.

He said that, according to Mr. H. O. Kenagy, assistant director of the Bureau of Personal Research in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, "relatively few salesmen—11 per cent.—become big producers before they are 30."

"Only about 7 per cent. remain in the superior group after reaching 30; 68 per cent. are between the ages of 30 and 45."

"The middle age is—38.56. Routine and house-to-house salesmen have middle ages of 34.2 and 32.0 respectively."

In the Insurance World.

"Life insurance salesmen as a group come to maximum productive power at 41."

Dealing with the travellers of his own firm in age blocks of five years, Mr. Backhouse said the result was a classification in the following order:—

26-30	31-35
36-40	46-50
50-55	41-45
61-65	

This was built up on a system of averaging individual points.

"Varsity Men's Theories."

Mr. H. G. Riggall, an engineering firm representative, said it was essential to send abroad salesmen of the extremely well educated type, preferably from the public schools or universities, who could mix with everybody in the clubs.

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"They are full of theoretical notions, but they do not take kindly to the practical side."

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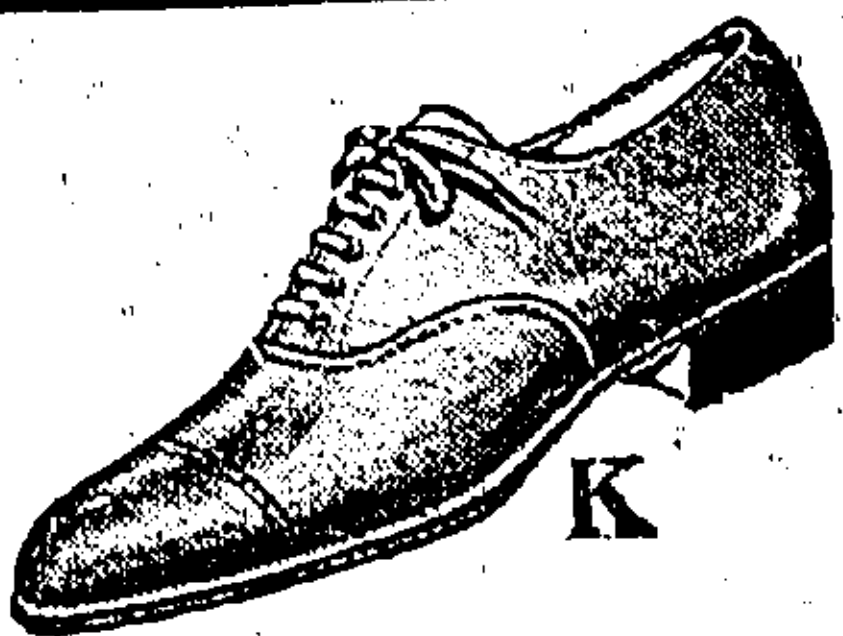
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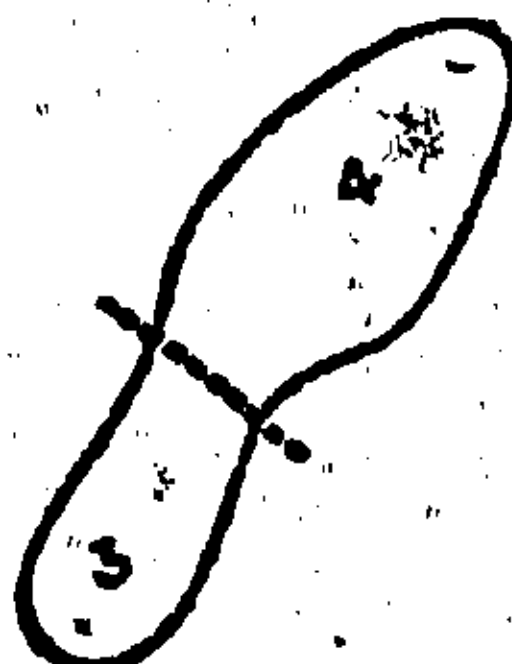
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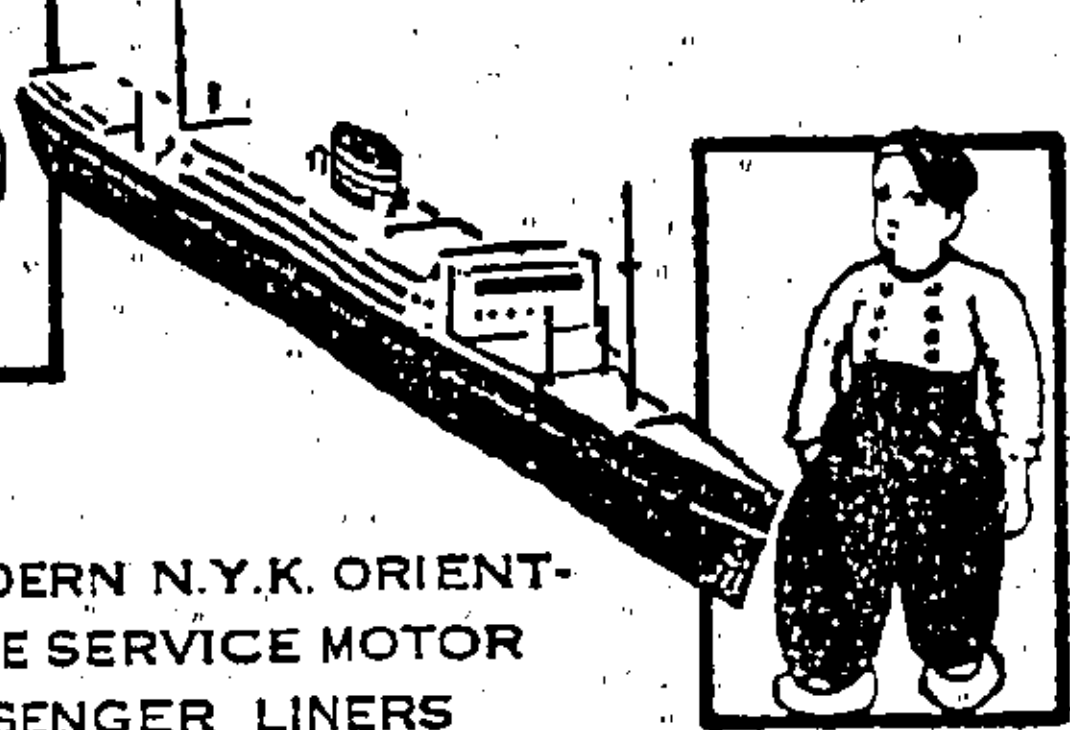


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"TALKIES" ABROAD.

LANGUAGE TROUBLES AT HOLLYWOOD.

American producers of "talkies" are beginning to be seriously alarmed about the foreign market for their films. At first talking pictures were such a novelty that crowds flocked to them in any country where they were shown, whether the language spoken by the actors was comprehensible or not. This mood quickly passed, however, and the producers now realise that they must face and solve the problem of making multilingual stories. It will not do to add French or Spanish dialogue after the film has been made; the fact that the lips say one thing while the auditor hears another is too painfully apparent.

Parrot Phrases.

Certain films are now being made in which the actors repeat their scenes four times, speaking successively English, French, Spanish, and German. These are mainly comedies in which a minimum of intelligible conversation is necessary. The actors know only English, and usually very little of that; they are taken in hand by expert linguists and are trained, parrotlike, to repeat the phrases for each scene—phrases which, once uttered, are promptly forgotten.

More serious dramas, of course, cannot be handled in this way. For them native casts of Spaniards, Frenchmen, or Germans are being assembled. A scene is made first by the American actors, and then they stop aside while the same action is recorded consecutively by each of the foreign language groups. The second and all successive versions can be made at very small additional cost, since the scenery and even some of the costumes are used over again and the "business," camera arrangements, and lighting need to be worked out only once. The same director may even make all three or four versions with the aid of a few interpreters.

A Development in Paris.

An ambitious experiment of this sort is now being started in Paris, with American capital and with Americans in charge of operations. European actors are often multilingual, and when they are not it is simple matter to import a complete cast from Germany, Spain, or Italy to Paris and keep them there a few weeks. Similar work is being done in Hollywood itself, which swarms with actors from every country of Europe. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, one of the largest producing companies, has announced that it proposes to spend more than \$1,000,000 on foreign-language films this year. One of these, already made, is called "Monsieur le Fox" (sic), and has been done in German, French, Italian, and Spanish. The director was Mr. Hal Roach, and the star in all four versions is Gilbert Roland, who is, I believe, a Mexican by birth. Buster Keaton has made a German version of his new film "Free and Easy." Vilma Banky, the Hungarian actress, whose accent makes it necessary for her to play only immigrant-girl parts in English films, has made "A Lady to Love" in German. Andre Ludnet, a French actor, has done over the film "Unholy Night" in that tongue. Greta Garbo is to make pictures in French and German. This Swedish star has accomplished the difficult feat of learning to speak English with hardly a trace of accent, and her first talkie, "Anna Christie," from the stage play by Eugene O'Neill, has been a great success in the United States.

Anachronistic Airplanes.

Everyone in the American film industry now agrees that the talkies have come to stay, and the overwhelming majority of the cinema houses are equipped to reproduce sound. The cost of making the films has been much reduced since the studios discovered that elaborate precautions against noise are not only unnecessary but undesirable: voices reproduce better against a background of normal sounds than in the unnatural quiet of the tomb. The most popular type of story at present is the old-fashioned Wild West melodrama, made out of doors. The directors' only trouble—and it is sometimes a very serious one—is to keep airplanes from circling overhead and adding the anachronistic roar of their motors to a story laid, perhaps, in the eighteenth century.

The leaders of the industry, who take the talkies for granted, have two other problems over which

(Continued of foot of next column.)

CHUCKLES IN LIVELY BOOK.

SIR JOHN CRICHTON-BROWNE'S STORIES.

Two old men of long public service had their books published recently.

Sir James Crichton-Browne, who is 90, has in "What the Doctor Thought" put together a collection of stories and reminiscences, which tempt one to go on turning his pages with frequent chuckles and friendly interest.

Sir James has a delightfully quiet, dry humour, which comes out in the tale of an English clergyman with a rich living, "a man of wealth and aristocratic connections, who went through the formal duties of his office, but did not set much store by precept or example."

His irregularities ultimately roused displeasure amongst some of the more punctilious of his parishioners, who complained to the Bishop that his behaviour in the Rectory garden with a young and good-looking housekeeper was unseemly.

His Way Out.

"On the Bishop communicating with him on the subject, the Rector replied that no complaint of the kind should occur again, and proceeded to build a wall 12 feet high around the garden."

Here is another example of Sir James's appreciation of an amusing retort:—

"Mrs. Creighton, wife of the Bishop of London, was lecturing at Walthamstow to working women on 'Home Life.'"

"When the lecture was over, Miss Gregory, daughter of the Dean of St. Paul's, asked one of the women what she thought of the address."

"Oh," the woman replied, "it was very good. She gave us some useful hints about home life, but she didn't tell us what she does when Mr. Creighton comes home drunk."

There is much in the book about Scotland. One anecdote turns on the old custom of calling a Highland landowner by the name of his residence, not by his own name.

"To speak of Macpherson, Mackenzie or Stewart would not identify a man, but Cluny, Auchkeoch or Appin does so at once."

"Mr. Piccadilly."

"A man in Edinburgh, having a friend from London staying with him, took him to a tea-party at the house of an old Scottish woman, and introduced him as Mr. Beaumont."

"Yes," the old lady said, "but where does he live?" "Oh, in Piccadilly," he replied.

"He was much amused to hear his hostess shortly afterwards asking his friend, 'Noo, Piccadilly, will ye hae another cup o' tea?'"

Sir Alfred Hopkinson is only 79, youthful compared with Sir James. He has been a professor, a politician, and a very serious person all through life.

He tells how a Scots friend once said to him: "You are a very dull dog ordinarily, but just have a glass of toddy; it opens the heart, and then you are fine."

Old and New.

However, there are pages of interest, especially towards the end.

For example, he contrasts the present with the period when he was a boy, and gives lists of "New and Good Things," "New and Bad Things," and "Bad Things which have disappeared."

Among the latter are—Tight-lacing, Pomatum, Bad curtains, Elastic-sided Boots, Chignons, Concealment of Sex Crinolines, Questions.

"New and Bad Things" include, however, "Too Much Talk on Sex."

Other objects of Sir Alfred's dislike are Vanity Bags and Oxford Bags. His New and Good Things form the longest list, and include Grape Fruit and More Daffodils.

That makes one feel that the Scots friend was, perhaps, a little hard on Sir Alfred.

they are very much concerned—coloured movies and the wide-angle or "grandeur" film. It is predicted that within six months a majority of the American films will be entirely in colour, and that within them already are, and that within a year the double-width film, which when projected fills a screen almost as large as the proscenium arch of the average theatre, will be in common use. The equipment necessary for these innovations is very expensive, both to the producer and to the theatre operator, but it is expected that competition will force them both into general acceptance.

ELINOR GLYN FILM BANNED.

AUSTRALIAN CENSOR AND 'KNOWING MEN.'

The Australian Film Censors, who recently announced "more cutting than any others," have banned Mrs. Elinor Glyn's first British talking film, "Knowing Men."

No explanation for this action has been given, and no suggestion has been made that the picture will be accepted if it is altered.

Only a week previously the Australian Censor banned another British film, "White Cargo," although the stage version was being shown at the time in Sydney. Last October the same authority refused to pass "Blackmail," but a few weeks later permitted the film to be shown after a number of cuts had been made.

"Knowing Men," which satisfied the British censorship (and incidentally, the New Zealand Censor), was shown in London at the end of June.

It is the story of a rich girl who pretends to be poor in order to attract her proud English cousin. There is a cabaret scene, in which a man dressed as a monkey forces his attentions on the girl but is knocked out by the hero; and quite the most innocent bedroom scene ever shown on the screen. Carl Brisson, Elissa Landi, and Jeanne de Casalis are the principal artists in the film, which was produced with great skill and lavishness.

Mrs. Glyn is naturally puzzled, at the Australian attitude.

"Why should they treat British films with a severity that has never been suffered by American pictures in the Commonwealth?" she asks.

When one remembers some American films it is difficult to suggest an answer.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE RIOT.

CLASH BETWEEN INDIANS AND CHINESE.

An echo of the riot between Indian and Chinese labourers employed at the Naval Base, Selatun, on May 20, when a Chinese was killed, was heard before Mr. J. G. Barrett, the Singapore Coroner, last week, when the inquiry was begun.

The trouble arose between an Indian overseer and some Chinese carpenters, and a general fight ensued between the Chinese and Indian labourers. Several of the participants were injured and had to be removed to hospital, while a Chinese carpenter was killed. Changkols, poles and tools were used in the fight, which was ended by the arrival of a party of police.

Twenty-three Indians and four Chinese, who were charged with rioting and remanded for trial.

According to the evidence recorded by the Coroner, Ali, the Indian overseer, had occasion to remonstrate with the deceased carpenter about some work that had been done, and there was an argument between them. At that time some Indians were near by, and there was a general mix-up between them and the Chinese workmen.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 12 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by the coupon appearing below, bearing the writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor, "Hong Kong Daily Press."

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525, THE PEAK.

Enclosed please find cheque for twelve dollars being subscription to your Society for the current year.

"I HAVE NO GRUDGE AGAINST HIM."

DEFENDANT'S STORY IN MURDER CASE.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF TRAGIC NIGHT.

Describing the events of the early morning of May 21 when five persons were killed at the Hung Tak Bank, Li Man Poon, who is charged with the murder of one of the victims, stated that he went to bed that night not feeling very well. "During the night I felt someone lift me up by the back of my head and I saw him cutting my throat," explained the defendant.

When the case opened, police evidence was given, both Sergeant Johnson and Detective Sergeant Flattery giving evidence. The interpreter in the detective office then gave evidence to the effect that when the defendant was charged he made a statement to the following effect:—"I myself absolutely know nothing. I have no grudge whatever against him. As regards killing him I know nothing. I did not murder him intentionally. I know nothing about this matter."

After the defendant had been duly cautioned, he made the following statement from the dock:—

"At the outset I intended to come to Hong Kong to look for work. When I was in the country I met a friend, Ngan Hing Kee, who works in Central Market, and asked him for a job. He came to Hong Kong, but although I had my address written out, I did not give it to him. A few days after he left the village I also left to come to Hong Kong. On arrival here I asked him for a job and explained to him that the pay did not matter. He told me that there was no job available at the time."

Stayed a Few Days Longer.

After three days in Hong Kong I was about to return to the country when I met Li Lai Kai, who persuaded me to stay a few days longer before returning, as he indicated that he also would be going back to the village because his brother was getting married.

I then went to see Ching Tai Chee, one of the partners of the Hung Tak Bank. I saw him in his residence and asked him for a job. He told me he had no job but asked me to leave my address. I did so and as I was leaving he stopped me and told me that he had been sick but had recovered and expected to go to the bank the next day. He told me, however, to go to the bank and put up there, which I did. Before I went, he told me to go and have my hair cut.

After a few days at the bank, I still had no employment and wanted to go back to the country, but Ching Tai Chee told me that one of his partners was sick and wanted me to stay on until the man got better.

At that time I felt uneasy in my mind as if I had taken something that did not agree with me. As desired I waited till the sick man recovered and then prepared to return to the country.

I went on board the Kwong Fook Cheong, but I was apparently too early and was turned away by the police. I then changed my mind and went on board the San Nam Hoi. On board this ship I noticed many passengers all of whom were strangers. So I went away and found my way back to the bank. That is all.

Mr. Lindsell: You haven't touched the murder yet?

I Felt Someone Pick Me Up.

Defendant: Well, I slept in the Hung Tak Bank that night. I was not feeling well. I gave no thought to anything. While I was asleep I felt that someone had picked me up.

Mr. Lindsell: Was this a dream or were you awake?

Defendant: I had not got up at the time.

Mr. Lindsell: Was this in a dream or were you awake?

Defendant: I was awake. Someone seemed to pull me up by the back of my head. I saw him cutting my throat, and after that he ran away. "I can't say what kind of a knife was used as it was dark. I then fainted, but after a while I felt I got up and ran downstairs. I was peeping in somewhere but could see nothing so I ran upstairs again, and went to my box to look for some medicine or powder for my throat. As I had no powder I

OPIUM HAULS.

CHINESE FINED \$8,000.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday for having in his possession 71 tael of illicit opium.

Revenue Officer Grimmitt stated that the accused rented one cubicle at No. 12 Sai Street and another at No. 14 which have a common staircase. When revenue men were raiding the place defendant came up and was immediately searched, and fifteen tael of contraband opium were found concealed in the man's belt. The rest was found in the two cubicles.

Replying to his Worship, defendant said that the drug was given to him by a man who asked him to sell it.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$8,000, or nine months' hard labour, and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

Hidden in Grind-stones.

A raid was carried out by Revenue officers on board the San Nam Hoi on Tuesday when 120 tael of prepared non-Government opium were found cunningly concealed in a number of grind-stones, the centres of which had been hollowed out.

It is understood that the drug was brought on board by some Chinese passengers who made themselves scarce when the stones were being examined by the revenue officer. No arrest has been made, but the opium and stones were confiscated.

GUARDS ON DYNAMITE MAGAZINE.

EXCAVATION COMPANY SUMMONED.

Mr. C. Shanks appeared on behalf of the Hong Kong Excavation Pile Driving and Construction Co. at the Central Magistracy yesterday to answer a summons for committing a breach of a condition of their dynamite storing licence. The defendants were alleged to have failed to have a guard at their magazine at Aberdeen.

Mr. Shanks pleaded not guilty and stated that they had all along employed two guards.

Mr. T. Murphy informed his Worship that Sub-Inspector Shaftain, the prosecuting officer, was on sick leave, and asked for a remand. The case was then adjourned.

A GAY DECEIVER.

WHEN THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

The man who invented that popular Expression "seeing is believing" had never seen Nicola. You can see things being done at the Star Theatre by this well-known magician which you know are quite impossible—in other words, you cannot believe your own eyes!

It is all very interesting and amusing—Nicola goes through a long and varied programme of large and small deceptions with a style that is all his own. He has the assistance of a company of well trained helpers, and the various illusions are well shown in elaborate settings which add considerably to the enjoyment of the show.

Nicola is appearing at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, for a short season every evening at 8.15, and on Saturday afternoon there will be a special matinee for children, to which they will be admitted half-price.

again felt dizzy. I saw people running up and down the stairs.

A little while later I found a light in the third floor and I went upstairs, scarcely being able to manage to do so. I noticed the cook collecting all the choppers from the rack, and I was afraid he might use them on me. At last he went to the second floor and I also went downstairs. I was fainting by this time, and I reached the second floor I lost consciousness.

Earlier in the afternoon, Sergeant Flattery, in the course of his evidence, stated that when he arrived he saw the defendant who had a bad cut in his throat. The man tried to say something but no voice came. The sergeant searched defendant's box and found about \$3.40 in Hong Kong and Canton money. The defendant was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY.

SLIGHT DECREASE REGISTERED.

The total storage in the island reservoirs on the morning of Monday, July 7, amounted to 1,149.47 million gallons, showing a decrease of 6.65 million gallons during the past week; the amount collected from streams was 47.99 million gallons.

The week's consumption amounted to 76.57 million gallons which includes 21.78 millions from the Shing Mun Supply.

KOWLOON WATER SUPPLY.

The total storage in the mainland reservoirs on the morning of July 7 amounted to 387.43 million gallons, showing a decrease of 8.36 million gallons during the past week.

The week's consumption, not including Hong Kong supplies and 1.86 million gallons delivered to water boats at Lai Chi Kok, amounted to 32.32 million gallons.

The yield from the Shing Mun River and streams during the week was 47.78 million gallons.

SILLY ASS!

STRAY DONKEY HOLDS UP TRAFFIC.

For the past few days, the residents of Happy Valley have been wondering why two stray asses are allowed to roam about the place, with no attendant whatever. Sometimes they hold up the traffic and do not pay the slightest attention to the hooting of motor car horns, or the bells on the tram cars. They just drift about as they like, browsing wherever they see a green patch. They are only a little higher than a big Alsatian dog, and never go about singly.

However, there was a split in the partnership yesterday, for one of the two thought he would like to have a tour round the town, and strayed as far as the Wellington Barracks. It was at this point that he stood right in the front of a tram car, and in spite of the warnings from the motorman, who stepping on the bell in a most heated manner, it did not move away for a considerable time, after which it continued its way not in the least perturbed. We do not know where its wanderings ended, for the last that was seen of it was near the Seven and Sixpenny Hill, and it was still going strong.

CHINESE MERCHANT'S WILL.

BIG ESTATE LEFT TO ONLY SON.

An estate of \$144,800 was left in the Colony by Ko Tak Fai, alias Kho Sing In, retired merchant, who died at 46, Bulkeley Street, Hong Kong, last April. Probate has been granted to Ko Fong Shi, the widow, and Ku Lai Tsun, a friend of the testator, the executrix and executor appointed in the will.

Testator, in his will, gives much consideration to his only son, Ko Man Hing, who is still a minor. He directs that the monthly income of the estate, after deduction of expenses for the family, be deposited in the National Commercial and Savings Bank until a limit of \$3,000 is reached, when the funds may from time to time be transferred to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank or any other bank.

It is provided that when testator's son reaches the age of 30, the executors are to hand over the estate to him to control and manage it himself. By that time a sum of \$5,000 is to be deposited in a bank, the income of which is to be paid to the widow. After her death the son is to be at liberty to draw the money.

A sum of \$1,000 is to be made available to testator's only daughter when she comes of age, \$500 to be used as her dowry, and \$400 to be treated as her own savings.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

WEEKLY NOTES FOR COLLECTORS.

LEARNING HISTORY FROM STAMPS.

[By "W.S."]

In last week's article passing reference was made to the medal struck to celebrate the first entry of Queen Victoria into the City of London after her accession. It is considered, therefore, that the time is opportune to make a little break in the Postal History of Hong Kong, and touch on some other matters of philatelic interest.

Events of importance in olden times were commemorated by the striking of special coins and medals, whereas to-day, postage-stamps are considered more powerful in proclaiming to the world the aims and ideals of nations, and have long since become identified with the notable events in national and international affairs.

Albums as Historical Records.

The postage-stamp album, if properly kept, can be looked upon and appreciated as a volume containing an authentic record of historical information. The stamps of France illustrate very clearly the history of that country. The first Republican stamps with the head of Liberty give place to others with the head of Napoleon, still bearing the inscription "Repub. Franc." Then came an issue with the same portrait, bearing the inscription "Empire Franc." which marks the assumption by Napoleon of Imperial honours. During the siege of Paris the first Republican type reappears, an indication that the Empire had fallen, as a result of the Franco-Prussian War.

A Sad Possibility.

A few years back our stamps reflected for us the anxious concerns of the States of Europe in the collapse of currencies, and they have also shown the progress to stabler estates. In the immediate future it will probably be necessary to add an unwelcome note in some albums to the effect that a higher postal rate has necessarily been introduced owing to the depreciation of the local dollar. Many would rather that their stamps make note of the fact, but on this point there is diversity of opinion. The urgent demand for over one and a half billion of the Harding memorial stamp indicated its appeal, not only in America, but throughout the whole civilised world, since it told of a nation in mourning for its President.

Tragedy and Rejoicing.

Our stamps convey records of tragedy, national and individual, as in the Japanese earthquake emergency issue, and the Chang Tso Lin issue, which must for all time make known the terrible experience of that great Eastern Empire, and the untimely end of the man whom the latter stamps portray. They have also placed on record happier events, such as declarations of independence, anniversaries of coronations, Royal weddings, and the births of famous men. Jubilees, congresses, and exhibitions are also associated with postage-stamps, thus suitably marking milestones of history. Discoveries, Scripture history, science, engineering feats, literature, mythology, games, philanthropy, peace and war, have all left interesting records through the medium of postage-stamps.

A Widespread Field.

The prolific output of stamps has caused concern to many collectors, who harbour fears that such production will have a disastrous effect upon philately. To this the opinion is ventured that these numerous issues have contributed in no small measure to the fascinating associations of our hobby. They have opened up a wider field for specialists to choose from, and a greater expanse for world-wide study. The first English catalogue listed about twelve hundred varieties, a striking contrast to the seventeen hundred "closely printed pages of the Gibbons catalogue of to-day, which deals with well over fifty thousand varieties.

Hong Kong Collectors Denounced.

It is interesting and amusing, in these days, when stamp collecting is the most popular hobby and the keenest brains of the world find their recreation in philatelic study, to recall the atmosphere of ridicule in which its growth took place. We need go no further afield than our own doorstep for evidence, since in 1876, Mr. Lister, who was then Postmaster-General of Hong Kong, felt disposed to denounce collectors in his Annual Report, and referred to them, in mild phraseology, as being of feeble intellect. This gentleman lived sufficiently long to learn the absurdity of his opinion, in that it was a collector who brought to notice the forgery of "1 dollar" surcharge adopted on the 10 cents purple on red stamps, which was applied officially on the 90 cent purple on red.

An Appeal to All Classes.

The attractions of postage-stamp study are now known to all classes. His Majesty, King George, is an enthusiastic philatelist with a magnificent collection. The late Earl of Crawford, for many years President of the Royal Philatelic Society, found time, in a very busy life, to inaugurate a new era of ultra-scientific stamp study, and formed some splendid collections, while in addition he was the owner of the most complete philatelic library in existence. Men in far humbler positions have been able, by diligent study and a keen eye to get together collections of which they may well feel proud.

Philately is not a dying "craze," a broken bubble, but a pursuit which has increased its hold on popularity to an unprecedented extent, and which will expand still more if taken up with the same zeal as that with which these articles are written.

A few months ago, members of the local Philatelic Society had a chance of seeing a book containing some fine specimens of the British South Africa Company stamps. Quite a number of these stamps were purchased, and for the information of purchasers and others who may be interested the following is given. The entire remainder stock of all issues of the British South Africa Company for Rhodesia was cancelled by "postmarking" and sold in the stamp trade, subsequent to the transfer of the administration of Rhodesia from the Company to the responsible Government of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia.

DON'TS FOR PHILATELISTS.

The famous advice of *Punch* to those about to get married has still its original significance. Don't ask your friends what they think of the new stamps of Timbuctoo. Some of them may be carrying firearms. Don't covet your neighbour's stamps. Buy them from him at a tenth catalogue value. It's more genteel. Don't speculate unless you know, and when you do know, don't speculate. It's better fun and less expensive to watch some other man. Don't sell your collection for \$20,000 if you can get more. Don't wax too enthusiastic over a friend's album. There's no telling when he'll be wanting to sell out. Don't give your bid in the auction-room this evening till the hammer is half-an-inch from the table. U.E. won't mind, but somebody else will.

DOG SLAUGHTERED FOR FOOD.

ANIMAL STOLEN FROM EUROPEAN.

The body of a slaughtered dog, meant to be prepared as food, was produced as an exhibit before Mr. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when Sub-Inspector Elston charged a Chinese earth cooler with the theft of the animal and with possession of it.

It was stated that the dog was owned by Mr. P. Morgan, of the Public Works Department, residing at Kent Road, Kowloon Tong. The animal was stolen on Tuesday, following the disappearance of a puppy on the previous day. Both animals were traced to the defendant's matshed, the puppy being found outside, and the dog inside already slaughtered.

The case was adjourned until this morning.

POWELL'S

10, Ice House Street.

Are holding a

SPECIAL SHOE WEEK

Purchase your requirements now before prices go higher.



We have a good selection in Black and Brown, also Patent Leather, at the price you wish to pay.

"Bective" Shoes		\$29.50
"Keltic" "		\$23.50
"Dome" "		\$19.50
"Fitwell" "		\$16.50

At their respective prices they offer the utmost value procurable and are far below to-day's replacement cost.

— SEE WINDOW —

THE GREATEST RUSSIAN CHOIR THE DON COSSACKS

Columbia Records

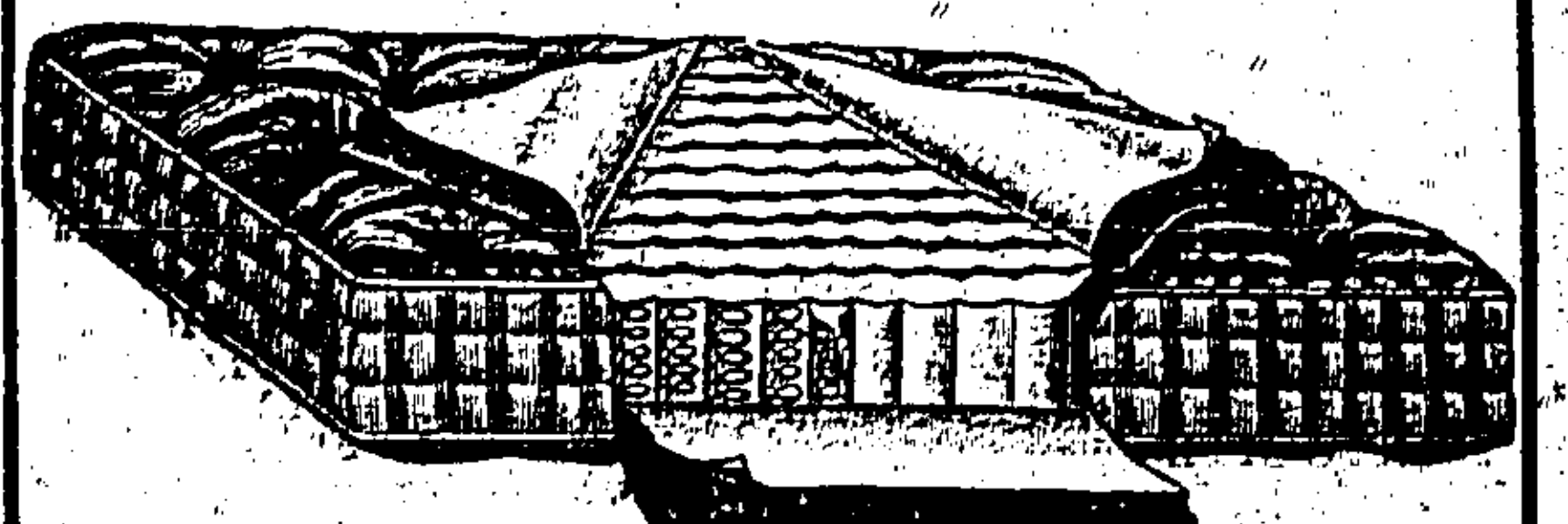
9085—SONG OF THE VOLGA BOATMEN
9574—EVENING BELLS
9493—STENKA RASIN
9438—KOLJ SAVENJ
9155—THE TWELVE ROBBERS

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Vi-Spring Mattress

THE BODY OF A "VI SPRING" MATTRESS CONTAINS NEARLY A 1,000 COPPERED STEEL SPRINGS ENCASED IN SPECIAL WOVEN CALICO POCKETS ARRANGED INDEPENDENTLY SO THAT PERFECT FREEDOM OF COMFORT

— IS ENSURED —



THIS IS THE MATTRESS OPENED TO SHOW THE CONSTRUCTION. THE SECRET OF ITS GREAT RESILIENCY AND COMFORT IS THE SERIES OF SMALL SPRINGS, EACH IN A SEPARATE POCKET, AS CAN BE SEEN WHEN THE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CASES ARE TURNED BACK.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONG KONG

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NO LATE CARS WILL RUN AFTER 12.05 ON THE NIGHT OF THURSDAY, 10th INSTANT. [9630]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

(COMPANIES (WINDING UP) No. 1 of 1930.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES, ORDINANCE 1911 to 1929 AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the Winding Up of the above-named Company by the Supreme Court of Hong Kong was on the 4th DAY OF JULY, 1930, presented to the said Court by the PRINCIPAL CREDITORS of the said COMPANY, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court at 10.30 a.m. on the 31st DAY OF JULY, 1930, and any Creditor or Contributor of the said Company who is desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributor of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for same.

WILKINSON & GRIST,
9, Queen's Road Central,
Hong Kong.
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any Person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the Name and Address of the Person, or, if a Firm, the name and Address of the Firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named Not Later Than Six o'clock in the AFTERNOON of the 30th DAY OF JULY, 1930. [9631]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 14th DAY OF JULY, 1930, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Prince Edward Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	No. 2184	Prince Edward Road	N. S. E. W. ft. ft. ft. ft.	52,350	\$ 870	\$ 24,910
			As per sale plan	Alot		

[9429]

NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 1233 for 50 Shares Nos. 381028/391678 issued in the Name of MOK KING TAK has been declared LOST and should the same not be produced before the 22nd JULY, 1930, it shall be deemed CANCELLED and of NO EFFECT.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hong Kong, 7th July, 1930. [9625]

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME ORIENT.

MORTGAGE BANK AND ESTATE AGENTS.

"PEAK MANSIONS"

Six-roomed & Five-roomed Apartments.

PRINCE EDWARD ROAD, KOWLOON.

Detached and Semi-detached Villas Modern Construction with Garage.

"CAMBAY BUILDINGS"

Flats with Modern Conveniences.

WATSON'S

High-Class Aerated Waters

The finest materials, Real Fruit Juices, the purest Cane Sugar, and the purest of pure Sparkling Water, are used in their manufacture.

Specialities:—

BREWED GINGER BEER, GINGER ALE

DRY GINGER ALE, Pints and Splits.

"FORMAZONE," Pints and Splits.

ORANGE SQUASH

LEMON SQUASH

LIME SQUASH

CARBONATED GRAPE JUICE, Pints and Splits.

"PYERIS" SPARKLING TABLE WATER, Pints and Splits.

SELTZER WATER

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

Established 1841.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

FOR Reasons given to Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company, held on 7th MAY, 1930, the Directors have decided to CANCEL all the Existing Share Certificates and to REPLACE them by New Share Certificates of a different Colour.

All Shareholders are therefore requested to send their Share Certificates to the Registered Office of the Company at "ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, in the Colony of Hong Kong, forthwith so that the New Share Certificates may be prepared and issued to them in lieu of the Certificates now held by them which will be Cancelled.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 20th June, 1930. [9621]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an Interim Dividend of 23 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE, 1930, at the Rate of 1/3 per Dollar.

THE DIVIDEND will be payable on and after MONDAY 11th AUGUST, 1930, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 22nd JULY to SATURDAY, 2nd AUGUST (Both Days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong 8th July, 1930. [9623]

SERVICE TO READERS.

THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., and the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, through their London Office, at 53, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4, are prepared to give Subscribers and Visitors advice regarding accommodation available, motoring facilities, suitable shopping centres, etc.

If, when at home, they will call or telephone to the above address, they will receive the utmost assistance and the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry will be placed at their disposal.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 3.30 p.m., stated:—

A trough of low pressure extends from Luzon to Indo-China. A typhoon may possibly be forming near Paracels.

Local Forecast: E. winds; fresh; overcast; rain.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following typhoon warnings have been received by the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory:—

Manila, July 8, 7 p.m.—Cyclone or typhoon W. of Northern Luzon more than 100 miles distant, developing.

Manila, July 8, 7 p.m.—Typhoon in about 126deg. Long. E. and 16deg. Lat. N., almost stationary.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Lee House Street, Tel. 30521.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 34517.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 10, 1930.

PROGRESSING BACKWARD.

A NUMBER of earnest patriots have petitioned the Nanking Government to take steps to compel the Chinese people to wear the picturesque costume which is always associated with the vanished queue. Long silk gowns and short silken jackets are the "typical attire of the Chinese people," but it seems they will not wear this garb, preferring the clothes of Western style, made of Western cloth. This "unpatriotic" preference for foreign rather than domestic goods should be punished, say the petitioners, who are members of an organisation to encourage the use of products of domestic industries. People must be patriotic, and wear Chinese silk and other home-made materials, instead of putting on their backs garments of wool and cotton which have been woven in a foreign country. Another party of similarly patriotic tendencies denounces the Chinese taste for foreign cigarettes. Millions of dollars are going into the pockets of foreign manufacturers "which should rightfully go to the Chinese," and a sort of national boycott of imported cigarettes is suggested in order to encourage patronage of the home-made article.

It is understood that the campaign against foreign cigarettes is in accord with the general policy of the Nanking Government, which is most anxious to encourage the development of industry. A most estimable ambition, too, in its way—but there are methods of stimulating public interest which are both logical and legitimate. Suggestions of boycotting and of reverting to out-of-date custom and habit are not to be commended as methods for encouraging home industry, though it must be admitted our Chinese friends would have little difficulty in quoting evidence of similar tendencies in other nations in defence of their own action. As time passes there will be a strong demand in China for protection against "dumped" foreign goods, as there has been in Japan. We shall soon see in China a repetition of what has happened in the neighbouring Empire—a steady expansion in the number of "infant" industries, and ceaseless demands for duties, bounties, and other forms of State encouragement of private enterprise. There will be no need for boycotts, nor for resuming the stately, silken garments now being generally discarded. State aid in various forms and Customs duties will produce the result so ardently wished for by the patriots.

FILIPINO HOPES OF INDEPENDENCE.

The most significant development in United States' Philippines policy during the session of Congress just closed unexpectedly came from the executive departments of the Government, and not from Congress. It consisted of the formulation of precise conditions prerequisite to any future grant of independence, and also laid down a doctrine of "correlative" obligations on the part of the Washington Government. In the face of insistent appeals for Congressional action, presented very ably by a Philippine Legislature Commission, the War Department prepared an elaborate exposition of the entire legal situation. The first memorandum of this kind was the work of Brigadier-General F. L. J. PARKER, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and the views presented were recognized politically as tantamount to an "administration policy" and are likely to bear upon the evolution of future policy under President Hoover or any other Republican Administration.

The official view, presented to Congress, as stated by General PARKER after an elaborate analysis of existing legislation and past resolutions, treaties, and other documents, was that "no commitment to immediate or early independence entered into by the people or Government of the United States has been found; and no commitment as regards ultimate independence has been found which appears to be more binding than the correlative obligations for the continuation of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands until the trust which has been assumed in behalf of the Philippine people as a whole can honorably be terminated when they are adequately prepared to fully assume the responsibilities of complete independence."

General PARKER noted that the Jones Law preamble declared the purpose of the United States to withdraw sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable Government can be established therein, but he pointed out that the same preamble indicated the conclusion of Congress, at that time, that the Philippine people were not then "prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence." President Wilson, in a message of December 7, 1922, accepted as a fact that the people of the Philippine Islands had fulfilled the condition set by Congress; but neither that Congress nor any subsequent Congress indicated its concurrence in President Wilson's conclusions.

General PARKER outlined various "concrete" objectives which suggest themselves for consideration as conditions precedent to complete independence, but pointed out that the objection may be raised that a declaration, at this time, of concrete objectives which remain to be achieved before independence should seriously be considered as an imminent issue suggests undue delay in final settlement of the Philippine question, and that further material delay in withdrawing sovereignty will result in so strengthening the economic and other ties between the Filipino and American peoples that ultimate independence will become an illusory theory and never be translated into fact. "A declaration, if made, should obviously include no objective which is regarded as unattainable or as already attained; and, if during a further period of preparation for independence the powers now delegated to the Philippine Government be applied to developing their financial and economic independence, and to preparing the people of the islands for efficient self-government when American sovereignty shall be withdrawn, the net results of such a further period of preparation should be to strengthen, not weaken, the national spirit and aspirations and the ability to face successfully world competition without outside support." In other words, "wait and see!"

★ News and Views ★

We have been asked to explain—though no explanation should be necessary—that the opening sentence of the article in yesterday's issue entitled "An Invasion of China" was written facetiously. That the words could be possibly read in any other way seems incomprehensible. Further, we had better voluntarily declare, definitely and finally, that there is no subtle or sinister significance behind or under what was written. It was flippant, just that and nothing more—and with this sincere assurance we hope those who were so unnecessarily perturbed will be completely satisfied.

Mr. Raymond Duncan, the brother of the late Isadora Duncan, the famous dancer, last month carried out his promised intention to lead a band of sympathisers of Mr. Gandhi to New York Harbour to "make salt." Mr. Duncan, wearing a long white robe in Grecian fashion (once a familiar sight on the Paris boulevards), with his long brown hair flying, and his feet lightly shod in sandals, set out this afternoon at the head of a band of about 100 sympathisers of Mr. Gandhi for the harbour. Some of his followers were genuine Indians, but the majority were friends of Mr. Duncan. Mr. Duncan filled his bucket with the salty waters of the harbour and carried it back to his studio and made salt there by boiling it above an electric burner. "There will be a few grains," he said, "to send to Mr. Gandhi." Mr. Duncan's exploit has caused much amusement in the Press.

The London Mint has been instructed to cease making Rumanian coins bearing the head of the "Boy King" Michael, and to cut fresh dies bearing the head of the new King Carol.

A war film so ghastly in its realism that scores in the audience, men and women, were unable to stand its horrors, was shown in Berlin recently for the first time. It is entitled "Western Front, 1918," and the producer, G. W. Pabst, has certainly left nothing to the imagination. One sees men blown to pieces and shot down like flies with close-ups of hand-to-hand fighting, including a scene where a German soldier is strangled by a Frenchman in a quagmire, and one hears his death rattle in a horribly realistic manner. A German officer goes quite mad, and his screams and shouts affected some of the audience to such an extent that they left the theatre hurriedly. But the most gruesome scene is in a dressing station, where the groans and screams of the dying and wounded are really terribly unnerving in their reality. British troops are not seen at all in the film, which is certainly the most anti-war one ever produced, its crude realism is hardly for those with weak nerves.

An unconfirmed Press-report from Washington states that the French Ambassador, Mr. Claudel, succeeded in negotiating a *modus vivendi* agreement which will soften the application of the new American customs tariff to French imports. The terms of the agreement are unknown.

A Salford inventor, Mr. Harold Bold, has put upon the market a new type of clock with which, as he says, he hopes to counter foreign competition and restore to prosperity an industry which has languished for many years in England. The clock, which has been patented, is simple in design. It is operated by a weighted arm or lever, and governed by a pocket-watch balance. As the weight of the lever reaches the limit of its fall it makes contact with an electrical circuit charged by a three-penny or sixpenny flash-lamp battery, and is at once raised to its original position. In other words, the clock, as long as there is life in the battery—and a battery, it is claimed, will last for six months—is an electrical self-winder. There is an indicator on the dial to tell when the battery is running down. One of its many merits, says Mr. Bold, is cheapness. He has designed a model which can be sold at the retail price of 3/6.

From his office in Parliament Buildings, in Ottawa, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, opened recently the new bridge spanning the St. Lawrence River, and giving Montreal much-needed further access to the south shore. The bridge has cost \$4,000,000. By pressing a button on his desk the Premier unfurled a Union Jack, and unveiled the dedication plaque on the bridge.

Witnesses in London were recently impressed by a demonstration of a unique diving suit, which, it is claimed, will revolutionise deep-sea work, withstanding, as it does, sea pressure at a depth of 13,000 feet. The suit weighs a third of a ton. The secret lies in the special joints, from which oil film resists the friction of water pressure. The whole thing resembles a huge metal crab. The demonstrator performed a step dance in a specially constructed tank, and easily picked up small articles with the mechanical hands. The diver carries a 10-hour oxygen supply. It is proposed to test out the suit on the salvage of the Elgin marbles, which were sunk en route to England from Greece in 1812.

Carmarthen Angling Association has banned Sunday fishing. Mr. Gwilym Williams, the secretary said: "We have decided to exclude members that no Sunday fishing is to be allowed on any of the waters under the association." Asked why such a decision was arrived at he replied: "It is being done to comply with the wishes of the riparian owners, who object to Sunday fishing."

★ Local Notes and Events ★

A passenger boat, *fok* was fined 36 or six days at Marine Court yesterday when he appeared on the charge of carrying six passengers in excess of the number allowed on his licence.

We hear that Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Deputy Registrar and Appraiser, Hong Kong, who is on home leave, has met with a motor accident and that his left arm was badly injured.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 21, amounted to 114,493 tons, and the sales during the period to 112,382 tons.

In addition to the wireless programme which appears in another column there will be a children's programme from 6.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. when Auntie Pat, Uncle Dick, and Uncle Jeff will entertain the kiddies.

An advertisement elsewhere announces that a petition for the winding-up of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., has been presented to the Supreme Court by the Prince's Cafe. The petition will be heard on Thursday, July 31.

Friends in the Colony of Mr. Robert Anderson, sub-agent of the Bank of Canton, Ltd. at New York will be interested to learn that he will resign his position at the end of this month, when he will return to the Colony via Europe.

For returning to the Colony after he had been deported for ten years, a Chinese was at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday sentenced to one year's hard labour and twenty-four strokes of the cane. The defendant had previously received one term of imprisonment and a birching for a similar offence in 1927.

The three men, who were arrested following a demonstration by "Reds" at Wanchai on Sunday have been released. The explanations they gave combined with inquiries made by the police proved their innocence. Two red flags and a rattle case filled with Communist reading matter are still in the hands of the police.

Seen and heard on the Fox Movietone screen, "Happy Days," now attracting capacity audiences at the Queen's Theatre, is a positive sensation, one that must be seen to be fully comprehended. The ensembles number more than 100, and very many well-known stars of the stage and screen take part in a most varied and attractive show.

What will be welcome news for many youngsters is that the great Nicola will be giving a special children's matinee on Saturday at 3.30 at the Star Theatre, Kowloon. This will afford the little ones a unique opportunity of marvelling at the illusions of one of the world's greatest magicians. Children will be admitted at half-price to all parts of the house, and early reservations should be made.

The New York police recently took their courage into their hands and instituted a rule that pedestrians must obey traffic lights while crossing the streets. Up to now they have dodged among the motor's without direction, the result being a large number of fatal accidents every year. The police admit that the new rule will probably be disregarded by most of the population at first, but hope that the people can gradually be trained to obey it. At one of the busiest corners of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street sixteen patrolmen held back the throngs, but one block away every direction rule was as completely ignored as though it had something to do with the prohibition of alcoholic liquor.

The Berkshire County Council have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of a by-pass road at Maidenhead and the erection of a new bridge over the Thames at an estimated cost of £210,000, the Ministry of Transport making a grant of 80 per cent. conditional on the employment of 50 per cent. of transferred labour.

Two hundred five-grain aspirin tablets were said to have been taken in two days by Geoffrey Vivian Searle, the master of Tenbury (Worcestershire) Workhouse, who was found dying under a hedge and on whom a verdict of Suicide was recorded at a Tenbury inquest. Searle, a well-educated man, entered the workhouse as a casual and eventually became master. It was stated that he purchased 300 aspirin tablets two days before his death. The coroner said that Searle was a man about whom nothing was known.

By roller-skating for 25 hours 21 minutes Mr. William Baldoek, of 21, Blagden Street, Sheffield, established a new record beating the previous non-stop endurance record of the world by one hour four and a half minutes. Mr. Baldoek, who finished his effort at a Sheffield rink covered more than 230 miles at a speed varying from twelve to nine miles an hour.

Miss Billie Dove, the film "star," has filed suit in Los Angeles for a divorce from her husband, Mr. Irving V. Willat, a film director. "Cruelty" is the ground on which Miss Dove bases her petition. She alleges that her husband often flew into fits of rage and struck out with his fists. Miss Dove, who was born in New York 27 years ago, made her film debut in "Polly of the Polles" after having some stage experience with the Ziegfeld Follies.

The British Labour paper the *New Leader*, has been banned in the Irish Free State by the Minister for Justice on the recommendation of the Board of Censorship, because, according to the official report, it has in several recent issues advocated the unnatural prevention of conception. The Censorship Act provides that a first prohibition order in the case of a periodical shall be valid for three months and then expire. The *New Leader* was formerly known as the *Labour Leader*.

In bringing four charges, under Ordinances governing traffic in women, against a man and a woman, Sub-Inspector Kirby told Mr. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday that the prosecution desired two Magistrates to hear the case. The Magistrate replied that only the last charge, dealing with the detention of a woman against her will, with intent to sell her, could be tried by two Magistrates. The others were indictments for adjudication by one judge. The case was adjourned.

Looking Back 25 Years.

It appears to be true that from forty to forty-five native banks at Canton are closing their doors, on account of unusually heavy losses. The proposal that they should be registered, with all their partners, directors, shareholders, etc., is not favoured even under the present depressing circumstances. Chinese recognise that while such a measure would afford protection to investors, it would at the same time make the Government officials too wise, and lead to all sorts of "squeezes."—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, July 10, 1930.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Stock at the Cheapest Prices.—And from this date, the best quality SCHNAPPS, GIN, and stone bottles, at \$4.00 per dozen. Apply to J. F. Scheffer, 54, Praya Central.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, July 10, 1930.

INDIAN VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

FREEDOM OF ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIMLA, July 9. Addressing both House of the Legislature, the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) announced that His Majesty's Government, after the most careful consideration, had decided that the forthcoming Round-Table Conference to be held in London on the Indian constitutional question should enjoy the full freedom implied in his statement made on November 1. Accordingly, the Conference would be free to approach its task "greatly assisted indeed, but with its liberty unimpaired by the Report of the Statutory Commission." His Majesty's Government believed it possible by way of the Conference to reach solutions honourably acceptable to both countries and to all parties and interests therein, and any agreement reached by the Conference would form the basis of proposals which His Majesty's Government would later submit to Parliament. His Majesty's Government conceived the Conference to be not a mere meeting for discussion, but a joint assembly of the representatives of both countries. His Majesty's Government still hoped that Indians of all schools of thought would be ready to share in the constructive work, and he (the Viceroy) did not see any reason why a scheme should not emerge from the Conference which would confound the pessimists.

Domination Status. Lord Irwin emphasised that last year's authorised declaration that dominion status was the natural completion of India's constitutional growth still stood. He described the Simon Report as a weighty and constructive contribution to a very difficult problem, but it was neither the desire nor the function of the Commission to anticipate the decisions of His Majesty's Government after the Round-Table Conference or of Parliament itself.

Discussion of Statutory Commission's Report. Lord Irwin intimated that the Government of India had hitherto only tentatively "examined the Report." He proposed before reaching any conclusions on it to discuss the whole subject with the representatives of non-official Indian opinion.

"Dangerously Subversive" Civil Disobedience Movement.

Lord Irwin laid stress on the intention of the Government to continue to combat the "dangerously subversive" civil disobedience movement, and he movingly appealed, "rather as a friend than as the Viceroy," for a spirit of mutual trust to remove the mountains lately hemming them round. He declared that two roads lay open, one leading to turmoil, disaster, disappointment and shattered hopes, and the other to India as a proud partner in a free commonwealth of nations. "India to-day has to make the choice, and I pray God that she may be moved to choose aright."

Dissolution of Council of State. Lord Irwin said that he proposed to dissolve the Council of State in time to allow of the elections to both Houses in September.

N.W. Frontier Situation and Nepal-Tibet Friction. He said that the situation on the North-West Frontier was improving rapidly. Furthermore, the friction between Nepal and Tibet had been removed in consequence of the Indian Government's despatch of a friendly mission to Lhasa.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROGEE, July 9. For the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, to be held in London from July 16 to July 22, delegations are coming from 27 nations.

The delegations vary from one member up to about 50, and the approximate numbers so far advised are 600 delegates.

UNITED STATES OF EUROPE ROUMANIA AGREES IN PRINCIPLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUCHAREST, July 9. Roumania has agreed in principle to M. Briand's proposals for a European Federation.

DIVORCE CASE AT SHANGHAI.

PETITION AGAINST PROMINENT BROKER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, July 9. Mrs. David Toeg, the wife of a prominent broker, has petitioned in the British Court for divorce, saying that she has already obtained a decree from the Court at Reno, Nevada.

Mrs. Toeg accused her husband of misconduct, while admitting indiscretion at Harbin once.

The petition hinges on the custody of a child of the marriage.

Madame Helen Piper, Shanghai, a palmist, testified that the petitioner is capable of assuming custody of the child.

The case was adjourned.

INDIA HOUSE OPENED.

KING'S SPEECH BROADCAST

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUOBI, July 9. Amid scenes of great splendour, the King-Emperor formally opened India House to-day.

Magnificent uniforms and dresses were worn by Indian Princes and Princesses and other distinguished visitors who attended the function.

The Prime Minister and several Cabinet Ministers were present, also Lord Chelmsford and the Marquis of Reading, two former Viceroys, and Sir John Simon.

King Presented With Golden Key.

The King and Queen, who rode in an open carriage, with outriders, through the crowded streets, were welcomed on arrival by the Indian High Commissioner, and His Majesty accepted a gold key from the architect, Sir Herbert Baker.

Having unlocked the door, the King handed the key to the High Commissioner and entered the building, when presentations were made.

Palatial Interior. The interior of the building is designed on palatial lines, in which rare Indian woods, rich Oriental carvings and inlay work in coloured marbles play an important part.

On the marble floor of the entrance hall, symbols of the Indian Provinces are inlaid, and these are repeated in the carved white marble balustrade of the gallery above.

The library, in which the guests were assembled, has an arched ceiling and is panelled in rich red Indian timbers.

The premises will serve as headquarters for the "High Commissioner, the importance of whose duties has steadily expanded since the office was created in 1919.

Impressive Passage in King's Speech.

The King's speech, in formally declaring the building open, was broadcasted and was relayed to several distant countries, in many of which, according to Press reports, the reception was excellent.

In an impressive passage, the King referred to the present situation in India. He said:—"This is a critical period of India's history, when the thoughts of all who love that country are centred on constructive effort and on laying well and truly the foundation of India for the future. I regard it as a happy augury that we are able to open a building which marks the end of one period of advancement and the beginning of a new."

What India House Stands For.

"But India House stands for more than that. As I look round, I see emblems of the religions, Provinces and States of India. The building which contains them surely testifies to the unity of India herself. The position of India House among those of sister nations in the centre of my capital further symbolises the unity of the greater Commonwealth of which she is a part. For a deeper realisation of that two-fold unity I most earnestly pray."

"During recent months, I have watched with anxious heart the troubled passage of events. Trusting in divine guidance, I hopefully await the day that shall restore the gift of true understanding and thus unite every race and creed in one desire to bring peace and contentment to my Indian people."

Royal Tour of Inspection.

After receiving the officials and foremen engaged in the erection of the building, the King and Queen made a tour of inspection, taking a lift to the topmost storey and then passing out on to the roof, which commands a fine panoramic view of London.

India House occupies 12 floors and has been erected at a cost of £294,000. Many of the carvings have been specially worked by Indian craftsmen, and the library is decorated with mural paintings by Indian artists.

SHANGHAI DOG RACES.

ACTION CONTEMPLATED BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, July 9. The Chinese authorities propose to ignore the foreign Consular and Municipal bodies, and they contemplate taking direct action against those Chinese found gambling at the dog races or working there, owing to the repercussion on the economic life during the present period of depression.

Summary action is threatened.

LABOUR'S COLONIAL POLICY.

DANGERS OF INEFFICIENT DEMOCRACY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 9. The Labour Government's Colonial native policy was outlined by Dr. Drummond Shields, Under-Secretary for India, in an address which he delivered to the Colonial Office Conference.

Democracy Without Efficiency Dangerous.

Dr. Shields said democracy was dangerous without efficiency, in the scientific direction of which the Government were anxious to see a contented and hopeful personnel of administrators and technicians.

Labour Principles to be Applied.

He emphasised that since the Labour Government had come into office it had not issued revolutionary edicts or urged any extreme reversal of policy. It would, he said, be unwise to have the lines of policy in overseas territories varied in response to political changes at home.

Nevertheless, said Dr. Shields, each Government had to give its own emphasis to various aspects of policy, and in this connection forced labour and native labour conditions were among the subjects to which Labour principles could be specially applied.

Loyalty of Colonial Governors.

The Government not only believed in the principles of trusteeship, but also in the training of subject peoples so that they might develop their fullest capacity in all directions, particularly in the direction of ultimate self-government.

Dr. Shields added that in suggestions that the Government had so far made to Governors of the various Colonies it had found a characteristically loyal response.

RIOTING IN EGYPT.

CLASH AT MANSOURAH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAIRO, July 9. Police and military cordons today banned the roads leading to Mansourah, where there was a meeting organised by the Wafd Executive but prohibited by the Government.

The motor car of Nubas Pasha, with a score of students clinging to the side of it, broke through the first police cordon, but the car was stopped by a cordon of troops armed with rifles with fixed bayonets.

Two boys were hurt, one dying later in hospital.

Meanwhile, bricks and stones were thrown at the troops from balconies along the river front.

An Army officer was hit by one of the missiles, and the troops fired 12 rounds.

It is not yet known whether there were any casualties.

LATER. There is still no indication of any casualties due to the police firing at Mansourah, but two policemen were killed and 20 soldiers and policemen injured.

An attempt was made to hang a policeman by a wire rope suspended from a window, but the wire broke.

LATER. The casualties at Mansourah have now been ascertained as being three killed and 37 injured on the Government side and three rioters killed and 12 injured.

SINO-AMERICAN AIR MAIL.

CONTRACT SIGNED AT NANKING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, July 9. The Sino-American air mail contract was signed here this afternoon.

AUSTRALIA'S BUDGET.

REVENUE, SHORTAGE OF £14,000,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANBERRA, July 9. Mr. Scullin, Federal Premier, in the course of his Budget statement, disclosed a shortage of revenue amounting to £14,038,000 in the current financial year.

New Taxation.

Mr. Scullin announced new taxation amounting to £12,550,000, including primage duty of 2½ per cent. on all imports, increases of Customs duties of 3d. per gallon on petrol, 6d. per pound on tobacco, 1/- per pound on cigarettes, 10/- per pound on cigars, 1d. a foot on films, and £1 per ton on newsprint.

The excise increases are 2d. per gallon on beer, 3d. per gallon on petrol, and 3d. per pound on cigarettes.

Sales will be taxed, except certain Australian primary products, foodstuffs, etc.

The postage charge on letters will be increased to 2d., and income tax will be increased by 10-15 per cent.

EX-PREMIER'S DRAMATIC APPEAL.

DEMAND FOR FORMAL CHARGE AGAINST HIM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANBERRA, July 9. A dramatic statement was made in the House of Representatives to-day by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Edward Grenville Theodore, the Federal Treasurer, who resigned recently following the announcement of the findings of the Queensland Royal Commission of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the purchase of the Mungana (Chillagoe) Mines by the Queensland Labour Government when Mr. Theodore was Premier.

Mr. Theodore demanded that the Queensland Government make a formal charge against him and so enable him to appear, before an unimpeachable tribunal and defend himself against "calumnies and damnable charges."

Mr. Theodore declared: "I have kept my hands clean of anything unworthy of my position of trust. I cannot take civil action, and Queensland should afford me a fair trial and enable me to face my accusers."

The Commission also found that another Labour ex-Premier, Mr. W. McCormack, and also Mr. Goddard, who was mines manager of Chillagoe, were also guilty of fraud and dishonesty.

Ex-Premier W. McCormack Interviewed.

SYDNEY, July 9. In an interview at Sydney to-day, Mr. McCormack said that his connexion with the Mungana Mines had been well known in Queensland for the past 13 years. The charges of dishonesty in his association with the transaction were based wholly on inferences drawn by the Commission, but they now must be finally decided in a Court of Justice. He had not attended the Commission owing to a nervous breakdown in London and the Commission's report reeked of political malice.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN FLIERS.

SEARCH REGARDED AS PRACTICALLY HOPELESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RANGOON, July 9. Parties are still searching the uninhabited jungle north of Taunggyi in South Burma for the airman Hook and Matthews, who have been missing since they left Akyab on July 7, but the search is regarded as practically hopeless.

Hook and Matthews were attempting a record flight from England to Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

HEAVY INCREASE IN ONE WEEK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 9. The total number of unemployed in Britain on June 30 exceeded 1,800,000, registering a jump of 75,000 over the previous week and being the highest total since January, 1922.

BRITAIN'S WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

SUPPLEMENTARY NAVAL ESTIMATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 9. A supplementary naval estimate for £203,000 has been issued, mostly to meet the cost during the current financial year of three submarines of the 1929 programme, the construction of which had been deferred pending the conclusion of the London Naval Conference.

Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a memorandum explaining the Government's reasons for the addition of 20 vessels to the navy, announced in the House of Commons on June 25, says that in consequence of severe "cuts" in the naval programmes prior to the London Naval Conference, the replacement of cruisers, destroyers and submarines cannot be further delayed. In order to maintain the figure of 50 cruisers, accepted as meeting the requirements of the British Empire, the building of 27 cruisers must be spread over the 1930-6 programme. The Government proposed to adopt the steady replacement programme for destroyers and to lay down only one flotilla in 1930, and proposed to construct about three submarines yearly in accordance with the treaty limitations.

THREAT TO LABOUR.

CLOUDS ON HORIZON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 9. The Parliamentary Lobbies were buzzing with excitement to-night apprehending that clouds are blowing up from several quarters to converge to-morrow.

In the first place it is reported that there is a disagreement between the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and the Liberal leader, Mr. Lloyd George, on the question of unemployment measures.

In the second place, there is the likelihood of an adverse vote on an important Liberal amendment to the Budget, and then again there is a suspicion amongst the Conservatives and Liberals that the Government does not intend to place the Simon Commission Report before the Indian Round-Table Conference unless the Conference asks for it, thus inviting the Conference to shelve the report.

The Viceroy of India is making a statement in this connection at Simla to-morrow and in the event of the statement displeasing the Opposition that fact is likely to be reflected in the vote on the Budget amendment.

Finally, the disagreement between the House of Commons and the House of Lords over the Coal Bill is expected to result in Government dropping the measure the same evening, to the certain chagrin of the Left Wing Labourites.

"MISS ENGLAND THE SECOND."

NO FURTHER ATTEMPT THIS YEAR.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

As a mark of respect to her gallant crew, Lord Wakefield, the owner of the motor-boat "Miss England the Second," in which Sir Henry Segrave and Mr. Halliwell lost their lives on Lake Windermere, has decided not to race the boat again this year.

When recovered from the lake the boat was found to be in excellent condition, except for a broken step.

Many famous pilots have offered to drive the boat in a further attempt on the world's record.

COLONIAL SERVICE PERSONNEL.

NEW ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROGEE, July 9. The Secretary for the Colonies has appointed Mr. G. J. Tomlinson formerly of the Nigerian Civil Service, to be Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office to take charge of the new division being set up to deal with all matters relating to the personnel of the Colonial Services.

CHIANG'S OFFENSIVE ABANDONED.

AFTER THREE WEEKS' CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 9. As the result of unusually stubborn resistance by the Kuomintang forces on the Lunghai front, behind strong defensive positions, especially at Lanfeng, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has abandoned, at least temporarily, the offensive which commenced on June 19, with Kaileng as its objective.

This action has been taken after three weeks' continuous fighting, in which the total casualties to both sides exceeded 40,000.

Marshal Chiang has reinforced the Nationalists at Yenchowfu, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, with 60,000 men, preparatory to a new offensive on Tientsin.

UNIFICATION OF CHINA.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF MILITARY EXPEDITION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 9. Canton is to-day celebrating the 4th anniversary of the launching of the military expedition against the North for the unification of China.

[The day has been declared a general holiday.]

All the Government buildings are most beautifully decorated for the occasion. All the shops and houses in the city also hoisted the national flag in obedience to the order of the Government. The general celebration took place this morning at 9 o'clock in the auditorium of the Provincial Kuomintang, where important speeches on the spirit and significance of the occasion were delivered by the high officials of the Canton régime. Practically every public organization was represented at the gathering.

During the celebration, Canton's unreserved support for Nanking was once again reaffirmed. Unstinted praise was lavished upon Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, who personally led the expedition against the Northern warlords four years ago to-day. The Nanking Chief was hailed as the right man at the helm of the ship of state.

Yen Shih Shan, Keng Yu Hsiao and their allies were vehemently denounced as traitors plotting for the downfall of the Central Government.

CANTON CRACK DIVISIONS ORDERED NORTH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 9. The Canton Higher Command to-day received a telegram from Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, ordering the 60th Division under General Tsoi Ting Kai and the 61st Division under General Chiang Kwong Nai, generally known as the best fighting units in the South, to proceed to the North to participate in the campaign against the Yen-Feng coalition.

These crack divisions suffered heavily in their recent engagements with the "Ironsides" and the Kwangsi troops in Southern Hunan, but managed finally to score a victory over their antagonists. They are still hotly pursuing the enemy troops, and the latest dispatches received state that they are now nearing Tanchow, in southwestern Hunan, towards which the enemy have fled.

No official notice has been issued as to when these two crack divisions will start for the Yangtze Valley to lighten Marshal Chiang's task. It is not believed that they will leave Kwangtung in the immediate future, considering the unsettled conditions in Kwangsi and the reported threat of the "Ironsides" from the East River.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN SHANTUNG.

[Wah Tsu Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, July 9. Severe fighting is reported to have broken out between Tainan and Yenchow, along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line. Fighting aeroplanes from Nanking are playing an important part in the fighting.

General Ho Yao Tso is personally directing the military operations.

The Shansi troops on this sector are three divisions in number, commanded by Fu Tso Yi.

COMMUNIST RISINGS ON YANGTSE.

(Wah Tsu Yat Pao.)

HANKOW, July 9.

Acting under orders from the Third Internationale at Moscow, Kao Yu Han, a notorious Communist leader, is responsible for a series of Communist uprisings on the upper reaches of the Yangtze. He has been selected as the leader of the Communist party in Hubei.

Recently, a large number of troops were withdrawn from Hubei to the war fronts with the result that there has been a series of Communist uprisings.

Large bodies of troops have been rushed from Hankow to deal with the disturbances and the uprisings have been quelled.

The Communist troops at Kwang-shui and Hsikan have been dispersed by two regiments under the respective commands of Col. Chao Nang Ting and Col. Wan Yao Wang, of the Training Division.

Damaged Railway Repaired.

The railway track damaged by the Communists has been repaired and the passenger service has been resumed.

Villages Rendered Destitute.

The affected places have been rendered destitute. Many villages have been burned down, and over 20,000 people have been rendered homeless.

Warship Bombs Communists.

On Monday, the gunboat Yiehing bombarded and dispersed the Communists at Loshan, and later steamed to Chenglingchi, near Yenchow, where a launch belonging to a certain foreign shipping company and over ten tow-boats were recaptured from the Communists.

Japanese Protection Measures.

SHANGHAI, July 9. In a statement, the Japanese Consul-General said that in view of the activities of the Communists on the upper reaches of the Yangtze, measures for the protection of Japanese residents are being discussed.

BANDIT LAIR ATTACKED.

CANTON TROOPS BREAK UP BIG GANG.

One of the biggest anti-bandit campaigns in Kwangtung is reported to have been carried out by troops in Yanning lately.

The bandits attacked are said to be the best equipped outlaws in Kwangtung, numbering about 800. For the past ten years they have been terrorizing Yanning, Hoiping, Sun Hing and the neighbouring districts.

They threatened recently to attack the city of Yanning, and a large number of troops were rushed from Canton. The troops met them at Chun Wan Hui, and fighting ensued which lasted three days and two nights. The outlaws were eventually routed and put to flight.

Over a hundred of the gang were killed including Leung Sai Lee, one of their chiefs, and many were captured. There were scores of casualties among the troops.

Some 50 kidnapped people were rescued, and many buffaloes, taken from the farmers, were also found. The remnants of the bandits have fled to Sunhing with the troops in pursuit.

BIG FIRE AT HARBIN.

(Wah Tsu Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 9.

A big conflagration occurred at Harbin on the evening of the 6th when over 600 residential houses and shops were gutted.

The damage is estimated at well over \$1,000,000.

WANG CHING WEI STILL IN HONG KONG.

REFUSES TO JOIN YEN AND FENG.

[Wah Tsu Yat Pao.]

Mr. Wang Ching Wei, the leader of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, is reported by the Chinese Press to be still staying in the Colony, in spite of reports that he has proceeded North.

Many prominent members of the "Leftists" have come to the Colony. Mr. Wang and his followers have shown no inclination to leave for the North, in spite of repeated requests by Yen Hsi Shan and Feng Yu Hsiang.

It is understood that so long as the question of the unification of the Kuomintang remains unsettled, Mr. Wang will not go North. Recently a delegate from Feng Yu Hsiang arrived in Hong Kong to report to Mr. Wang regarding conditions in the North and to urge him to leave for Peiping. Mr. Wang is said to have refused to leave under the pretext of illness.

Mr. Wang has written a number of leading articles for the local "Leftist" newspapers.

Sports News

HOME CRICKET SCORES.

A DOUBLE CENTURY BY BAKEWELL FOR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

SEVEN COUNTY TEAMS TAKE THE FULL POINTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 8.

The outstanding feature of the County cricket matches concluded to-day was a double century scored by A. H. Bakewell for Northants in their match against Somerset. Lyon, the Gloucester captain, distinguished himself with a score of 174. Leyland and Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire batsmen who will appear in the third Test match, made scores of 95 and 95, respectively. Maurice Tate, another Test player, figures in the bowling section.

County matches were won outright except in the case of Northants, who took the major points from Somerset. The Australians and Notts played to a draw.

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS.

Yorkshire v. Surrey.
Surrey beat Yorkshire by an innings and 22 runs at Sheffield.
Surrey (3 wickets, declared) 438
Yorkshire 210

Derby v. Worcester.
Derby beat Worcester by an innings and 13 runs at Chesterfield.
Derby (6 wickets, declared) 431
Worcester 211

Gloucestershire v. Hampshire.
Gloucestershire beat Hampshire by 241 runs at Gloucester.
Gloucestershire 334
Hampshire 207
(8 wickets, declared)

Kent v. Sussex.
Sussex beat Kent by two wickets at Folkestone.
Sussex 297
Kent 163
(8 wickets)

Leicestershire v. Middlesex.
Leicestershire beat Middlesex by 30 runs at Leicester.
Leicestershire 262
Middlesex 190
(3 wickets, declared)

Warwick v. Lancashire.
Lancashire beat Warwickshire by seven wickets at Birmingham.
Warwick 217
Lancashire 278
(3 wickets)

Somerset v. Northants.
Northants won on the first innings against Somerset at Bath.
Northants (5 wickets, dec.) 457
Somerset 39
(3 wickets, dec.)

Essex v. Glamorgan.
Essex beat Glamorgan by 178 runs at Colchester.
Essex 216
Glamorgan 148
(3 wickets, declared)

Notts v. Australians.
The match between Notts and the Australians at Nottingham was drawn.
Australians 296
Notts 360
(4 wickets)

Batting.
Bakewell (Northants) 204
Lyon (Gloucester) 174
Sutcliffe (York) 95
Storer (Derby) 120
Woolley (Kent) 120
Whysall (Notts) 119
H. Parks (Sussex) 103
Ducat (Surrey) 102
Kippax (Australia) 93
Leyland (York) 95

Bowling.
Nichols (Essex) 6 for 29
Slaters (Derby) 4 for 13
Parker (Gloucester) 5 for 33
Parker (Gloucester) 6 for 33
Mercer (Glamorgan) 5 for 37
Goddard (Gloucester) 5 for 79
Goddard (Gloucester) 8 for 53
Ryan (Warwick) 5 for 68
Freeman (Kent) 6 for 68
Tate (Sussex) 4 for 41

YORKS v. SURREY.

EASY WIN FOR SURREY.
At Sheffield, Surrey beat Yorkshire by an innings and 22 runs.
With a total of 438 for 9 wickets (Ducat 102), Surrey declared their innings closed. Yorkshire were all out for 206. Sutcliffe scored 95, and their second innings was deprived of his century by two runs.
Surrey, 1st innings (9 wickets, declared) 438
Ducat, 102
Yorkshire, 1st innings 206
Sutcliffe, 95
Parker, 4 for 33
Yorkshire, 2nd innings 210
Leyland, 95

DERBY v. WORCESTER.

STORER SCORES 132.
At Chesterfield, Derby beat Worcester by an innings and 13 runs.
Storer contributed 132 runs for Derby in their total for 434 for six wickets declared. Worcester scored 211 in the first innings and followed on for 210, Slater taking the majority of the wickets in the second innings.
Derby, 1st innings (6 wickets, declared) 434
Storer, 132
Worcester, 1st innings 211
Mitchell, 5 for 87
Worcester, 2nd innings 210
Slater, 8 for 46

GLoucester v. HANTS.

LYONS SCORES 174.
At Gloucester, the home County beat Hampshire by 241 runs.
Gloucester's success was mainly due to a score of 174 by Lyon, while Goddard and Parker returned good bowling analysis.
Gloucester, 1st innings 304
Lyon, 174
Newman, 5 for 97
Hants, 1st innings 231
Goddard, 5 for 79
Gloucester, 2nd innings (8 wickets, declared) 207
Newman, 4 for 90
Hants, 2nd innings 120
Parker, 5 for 33

KENT v. SUSSEX.

KENT DEFEATED.
At Folkestone, Sussex proved their superiority over Kent by two wickets owing to a stubborn defence by their batsmen in the second innings. Kent fell off in the second innings against the attack of Tate and Langridge.
Kent, 1st innings 297
Woolley, 120
J. Langridge, 5 for 52
Sussex, 1st innings 159
Freeman, 6 for 68
Kent, 2nd innings 103
Tate, 4 for 31
Langridge, 5 for 40
Sussex, 2nd innings (8 wickets) 302
H. Parks, 112
Freeman, 4 for 135

LEICESTER v. MIDDLESEX.

LEICESTER WIN.
At Leicester, the home County gained the decision over Middlesex by 30 runs.
Leicester, 1st innings 262
Beveridge, 6 for 66
Middlesex, 1st innings 300
Hearne, 103
Leicester, 2nd innings 190
Hearne, 4 for 58
Middlesex, 2nd innings 100
Snary, 6 for 36

WARWICK v. LANCAS.

A "BENEFIT" MATCH.
At Birmingham, Lancashire beat Warwick by seven wickets, the gate being for the benefit of Mr. Leonard Bates.
Warwick made 217 runs in the first innings and 278 in the second, Macdonald bowling with much success. Watson scored 97 for Lancashire in their total of 366, and they scored 132 runs in the second innings to win with seven wickets in hand.
Warwick, 1st innings 217
Macdonald, 6 for 72
Lancashire, 1st innings 366
Watson, 97
Mayer, 5 for 66
Warwick, 2nd innings 278
Macdonald, 5 for 135
Lancashire, 2nd innings (3 wickets) 132

SOMERSET v. NORTHANTS.

BAKEWELL SCORES 204.
At Bath, Northants took first innings points from Somerset.
Northants were forced to make two declarations in an effort to gain full points, but without success.
The outstanding feature of the match was the splendid batting of A. H. Bakewell, who placed his previous performances in the shade by scoring 204.
Northants, 1st innings (8 wickets, declared) 457
Bakewell, 204
White, 5 for 159
Somerset, 1st innings 339
Conside, 77
Northants, 2nd innings (3 wickets, declared) 59
Somerset, 2nd innings (4 wickets) 50

NOTTS v. AUSTRALIANS.

MATCH DRAWN.
At Nottingham, the match between the County team and the Australians ended in a draw.
Notts, who had made 387 for nine wickets after their whole day stay at the wickets, continued their innings to collect another 46 runs.
The Australians recovered their form in the second innings and had made 300 for four wickets at the end of play. Kippax scored 89, not out this time.
Australians, 1st innings 296
McCabe, 58
Richardson, 53
Kippax, 93
Notts, 1st innings 433
Whysall, 120
Walker, 53
San Staples, 62
Hurwood, 5 for 111
Australians, 2nd innings (4 wickets) 360
Jackson, 79
McCabe, 79
Kippax, 89 not out.

CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

Team	1st Inn.	2nd Inn.	3rd Inn.	4th Inn.	5th Inn.	6th Inn.	7th Inn.	8th Inn.	9th Inn.	10th Inn.	11th Inn.	12th Inn.	13th Inn.	14th Inn.	15th Inn.	16th Inn.	17th Inn.	18th Inn.	19th Inn.	20th Inn.
Lancashire	15	7	0	2	5	1	85													
Yorkshire	14	7	3	1	1	78														
Notts	14	6	1	4	2	1	78													
Kent	15	9	5	1	0	77														
Gloucester	14	8	2	0	4	76														
Sussex	18	5	3	2	6	68														
Surrey	15	2	7	4	1	67														
Derbyshire	15	6	4	1	3	66														
Essex	14	5	3	3	0	64														
Leicester	14	4	4	2	0	58														
Worcester	16	2	5	4	0	53														
Warwick	15	2	6	3	0	50														
Glamorgan	14	3	6	4	1	47														
Northants	16	3	6	2	1	41														
Hampshire	13	3	6	0	4	38														
Middlesex	15	0	7	1	5	28														
Somerset	13	0	9	3	1	18														

(Continued on foot of next column.)

WATER POLO.

SOMERSETS' DEFEATED IN BOTH DIVISIONS.

CLOSE GAMES WITNESSED.

The Somerset Light Infantry water polo teams met the Chinese Athletic Association in the first division, and the University team in the second division, and were rather unlucky to be defeated in both games.

In the first half, Earley, playing centre forward for Somerset's, missed a glorious opportunity, when he had only the goalie to beat. The soldiers were attacking most of the time at this stage, but they met with stout resistance from the Chinese backs. The Chinese forwards made several raids, and met with success in the last one. On account of some misunderstanding among some of the Somerset players, the Chinese left winger was allowed to go through unmarked, and this player shot the first goal for his side.

In the second half, after play had been in progress for a short while, one member from each team was temporarily suspended. Another of the Somerset's men followed these two out of the bath. Playing with only five men, Somerset's were perceptibly weakening, and their goalie did some good work in stopping some of the opposing forwards' shots. Towards the close of the game, the Chinese Athletic added another goal, making the score 2-0 in their favour.

The following were players for their respective sides:

Chinese A.A.: Chan Sik Pui, Kwok Fung Shun, Fung Kwok Wa, Chan Sin Lok, Chan Kan Chung, Tam Chi Keung and Lam Lu.

Somerset L.I.: Naylor, Morris, Meadows, Mackenzie, Fox, Howard, and Earley.

The game between Somerset and University teams was productive of some fast play. The all travelled from one end of the bath to the other during the first half of the game, when both sides appeared to be very evenly matched. There was no scoring in this portion of the game.

After the interval, Somerset shot one goal. Many opportunities were given to their forwards, who failed to add to their score. University then decided to do the attacking, and, doing some good work, Wong and Li each shot a goal to give the University the victory of 2-1.

University: P. L. Tan, K. I. Ip, S. I. Cheung, K. K. Kho, F. L. Li, S. H. Wong, and M. C. Loh.
Somerset L.I.: Skinner, Hill, Bollen, Parkes, Sprouting, Morris and Lilley.

UNCOOKED FOOD FOR HEALTH.

SIR B. BRUCE-PORTER'S ADVICE.

"If you want to enjoy really good health, you must eat food that has not been cooked." This was the advice given by Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, the eminent surgeon, in an address at the eighth statutory general council meeting of the General Federation of Trade Unions Approved Society at Harrogate. "There is only one vegetable that you can cook without destroying vitamins," said Sir Bruce, "and that is cabbage."

"Teach your children," he continued, "to spend their pennies on apples rather than sweets, but don't tell them to eat apples, because they are good for them. Children don't like doing things because they are good for them. And if it is a question as to whether father has butter or margarine, give him margarine and let the child have butter."

"The mode of dressing has a lot to do with health, and in this respect women are much more sensible than men. I hope they will not allow men dress designers in Paris to get them to return to those long things trailing in the dirt."

MATCHES IN PROGRESS.

The following matches are now in progress:

Gentlemen v. Players at the Oval.
Kent v. Middlesex at Folkestone.
Sussex v. Gloucester at Brighton.
Warwick v. Notts at Birmingham.
Hampshire v. Essex at Southampton.
Somerset v. Yorkshire at Bath.
Northants v. Worcester at Northampton.
Glamorgan v. Leicester at Cardiff.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. BEAT RECREIO.

"B" DIVISION.

H.K.C.C. v. Recreio.

This postponed fixture was played on the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground and resulted in an easy win for the home team by eight sets to one. The scores were:

J. D. Humphreys and R. H. Wild (H.K.C.C.):
beat C. Barreto and H. A. Noronha 6-2
beat H. A. Barros and J. Goncalves 6-1
beat F. G. Barros and A. G. Silva 6-0
T. C. Monaghan and L. T. Ride (H.K.C.C.):
beat C. Barreto and H. A. Noronha 6-4
beat H. A. Barros and J. Goncalves 6-4
beat F. G. Barros and A. G. Silva 6-1
W. M. Barton and A. N. Bloch (H.K.C.C.):
beat C. Barreto and H. A. Noronha 6-2
beat H. A. Barros and J. Goncalves 1-6
beat F. G. Barros and A. G. Silva 7-5

"C" DIVISION.

University v. South China A.A.

At Pokfulam, the South China A.A. won easily by 8 sets to 1. The scores were:

L. A. Silva and Y. L. Pan (University):
lost to F. N. Wong and K. S. Siew 4-6
lost to K. H. Chan and K. F. Lee 3-6
lost to K. M. Chan and N. C. Yung 6-3
B. H. Teo and C. S. Tan (University):
lost to F. N. Wong and K. S. Siew 3-6
lost to K. H. Chan and K. F. Lee 6-8
lost to K. M. Chan and N. C. Yung 2-6
K. P. Pan and H. T. Bee (University):
lost to F. N. Wong and K. S. Siew 9-6
lost to K. H. Chan and K. F. Lee 5-7
lost to K. M. Chan and N. C. Yung 0-6

MIXED DOUBLES.

Chinese R.C. v. United Services R.C.

At Causeway the United Services Recreation Club and Chinese Recreation Club engaged in an interesting game which was won by the former by the odd set in nine. The scores were:

M. K. Lo and Miss G. Lo (Chinese R.C.):
lost to Anderson and Mrs. Cape 0-9
lost to Goldman and Mrs. Taylor 2-5
lost to Grimbale and Mrs. Grimbale 4-6
M. W. Lo and Miss E. Lo (Chinese R.C.):
beat Anderson and Mrs. Cape 6-3
beat Goldman and Mrs. Taylor 8-2
beat Grimbale and Mrs. Grimbale 6-2
K. L. Ho and Mrs. Chiu (Chinese R.C.):
lost to Anderson and Mrs. Cape 4-6
lost to Goldman and Mrs. Taylor 4-6
beat Grimbale and Mrs. Grimbale 6-2

A SCHOOL FOR TWINS ONLY.

TO BE TAUGHT BY TWIN TEACHERS.

The establishment in New York of an "identical twin" school, taught by "identical twin" teachers, was urged by Dr. Albert J. Blakeslee and Dr. Howard J. Barker, of the Carnegie Experimental Station, in an address at Philadelphia.

There are over 100 pairs of identical twins; or 200 pupils of this type, in New York, who would make excellent material for the twin experimental school, said Dr. Blakeslee.

One student of each pair would be taught in the standard way; the other taught by advanced methods, and the progress of the two compared.

(Continued on next column.)

LAWN BOWLS.

PROGRESS IN THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Good progress has been made in the lawn bowls Open Singles Championship, the first round of which is due to close this week. The following are the outstanding ties:

J. V. Ramsay v. L. Whant, the winner to meet A. M. Holland.
A. L. Shields v. D. Muir.
J. McLaughan v. J. Massey.
H. A. Alves v. A. H. Bato, the winner to meet J. Laing.
H. H. Ross v. R. Baza.
H. G. Cooper v. P. Yvanovich.
A. Chapman v. A. Hyde-Lay.
H. Gittins v. A. E. Silkstone.
C. G. Silva v. G. Hargreaves, the winner to meet F. C. Goodman.
A. T. Hamilton v. E. W. L. Hogbin, the winner to meet E. C. Arballi.
G. C. Moss v. A. Tarbuck, the winner to meet R. F. Luz.

Second Round Ties.

The following are the completed ties in the second round, J. Ferguson, the Taikoo player, having gone a stage further by defeating R. Marks of the Police:

N. Drummond v. J. Carr.
B. W. Bradbury v. G. E. Roylance.
W. B. Muskett v. T. Grimes.
C. M. Omar v. R. Lapsley.
C. Atkinson v. L. G. Gutierrez.
W. Collins v. A. W. Grimmer.
A. H. Oswick v. A. Macfarlane.

One of the identical twins would learn the French language grammar first; the other would learn it conversationally first.

In other subjects rival methods of teaching could be subjected to a scientific test.

It was stated that about 25 per cent. of twins are "identical twins."

In the case of ordinary twins the pair may be of different sexes, and may differ as much as other brothers and sisters.

With "identical twins" the two are of the same sex, share alike in all hereditary qualities, and are almost the exact mental and physical images of each other.

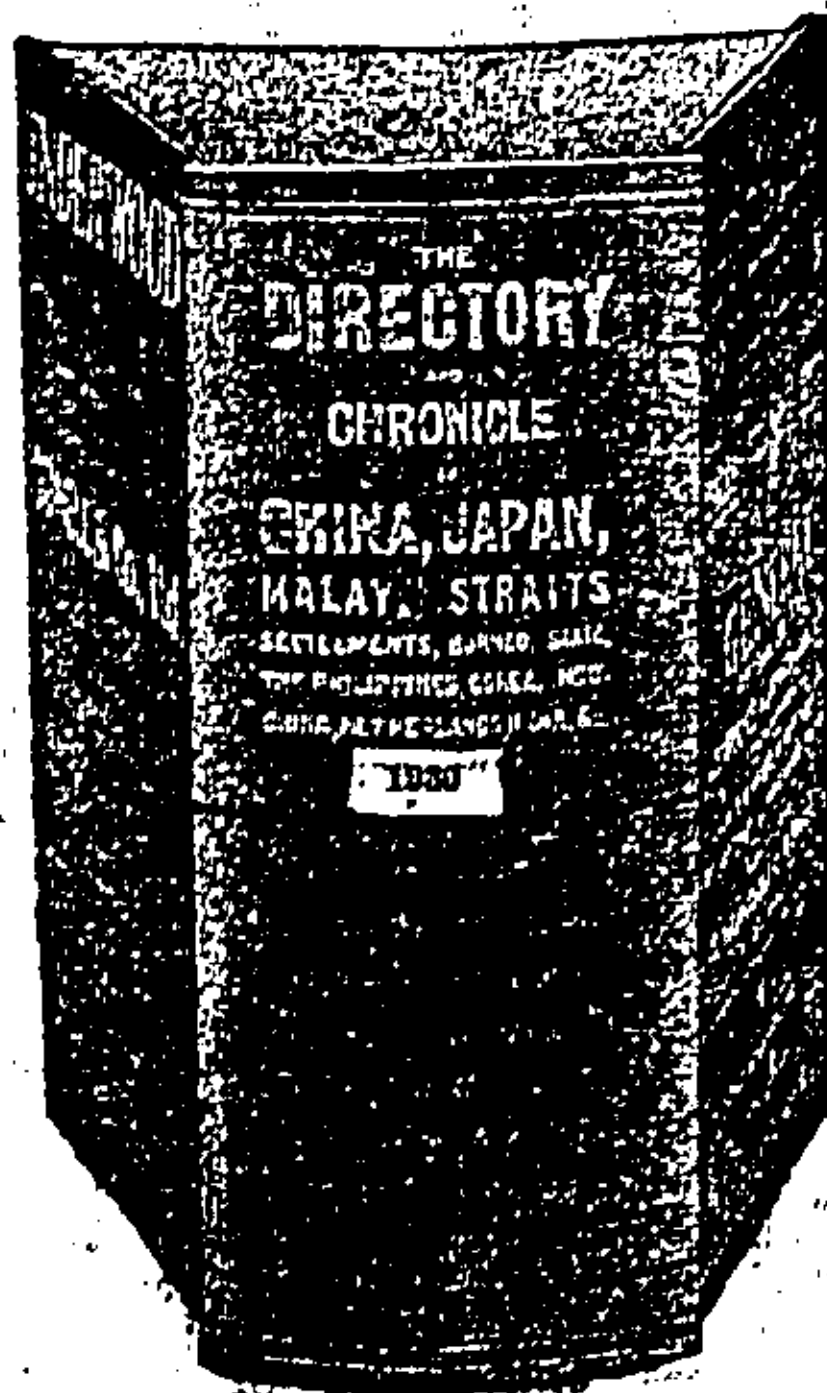
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INTIMATIONS.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th DAY of JULY, 1930, in the Company's Board Room, ALBERTA BUILDING, Hong Kong, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions:—

1.—That the Capital of the CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED, be increased from \$3,000,000 to \$4,500,000 by the creation of 300,000 Shares of \$5.00 each and that the 300,000 Shares of \$5.00 each shall each rank for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing Shares of the Company.

2.—That in the event of the above Resolution being passed, 294,789 Shares shall be issued and offered in the first instance by the Directors at par to existing Shareholders on the Register of the Company as at the 15th day of July, 1930, ratably in the proportion of ONE Share for every TWO Shares held by such Shareholders, and in the event of any of the said 294,789 Shares not being taken up by the Shareholders within the time stipulated by the Directors, the Board shall be empowered to allot them or dispose of them as they in their discretion deem expedient in the interest of the Company.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th DAY of JULY, 1930, to WEDNESDAY, the 10th DAY of JULY, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

Dated this Twenty-sixth day of June, 1930.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. L. KING,
Secretary.
(5579)

CHINESE ARCHITECTURE.

300-YEAR-OLD PLANS FOR PEIPING LIBRARY.

The Metropolitan Library in Peiping has purchased a large collection of models and plans of former Imperial buildings and parks in the ancient capital from a family which has had the exclusive privilege of making such plans for 300 years.

The models include those of the old Summer Palace, destroyed by the Franco-British expedition in 1900, the Three Seas palaces, in the heart of Peiping, and the Imperial tombs.

Their authenticity is guaranteed by the Lei family from whom they were purchased. This family, experts in Chinese architecture, have controlled the actual designing and model-making of Imperial palaces and tombs for five centuries.

The work was kept secret, and was passed on from father to son, so that it never went outside the family even after dynasties fell.

The models, now on exhibition at the library, are comparable to architect's drawings, having been submitted to emperors for approval before construction began. They include plans of many buildings which have long ago perished, confirming descriptions of some buildings made by Jesuit priests.

Mr. T. L. Yuan, director of the Library, has acquired many such important additions recently, including thousands of old Chinese books which are becoming more rare every year. The funds are supplied partly by the China Foundation, from money returned by the United States Government from Boxer indemnity funds.

NEWS FROM INDIA.

THE QUESTION OF CENSORSHIP.

LORD BURNHAM'S REPLY TO AMERICAN COMPLAINT.

The censorship of American Press messages from India was remarked upon by Mr. R. Paine Scripps, president of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and one of the three senior fellows of the Walter Hines Page endowment, who have just completed their tour of Great Britain. His reference to the subject was made at a farewell luncheon given to him and the two other fellows, Mr. Clark Howell and Mr. Stuart H. Perry, by the English-Speaking Union at the Criterion Restaurant. Lord Burnham presided.

The Chairman, proposing the health of the guests, said the English-speaking Union had done no little service in cementing the friendship of the two countries in whose hands lay the destinies of the world.

Mr. Howell, replying first, said his only regret was that the union did not send as many English speakers to America as the United States sent to England. If Americans knew the English as well as he knew them there would never be any cause for misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Perry emphasized the essential oneness of the two peoples. The points of dissimilarity were incidental and superficial, while the points of similarity were fundamental and essential. There were still little myths concerning both peoples. More serious were the shibboleths and slogans which people repeated and believed in—balance of power, naval parity, the Monroe doctrine, the freedom of the seas. These had become mere phrases, but people were ready to fight for them. The only thing that could separate the two countries was misunderstanding or lack of understanding. He hoped that such efforts as the union was making might be continued and intensified.

Distrustful of Information.

Mr. Scripps said everybody he had met in England wanted to know what America thought of the situation in India. He believed that only a few of their people were thinking of India at all. They had hard times and unemployment as well as the beginning of the baseball season, and these things occupied the thinking time of the average American. But those people who were thinking about India and wanted to know more about it were handicapped because they were distrustful of their information. They had heard about the official in India called the Censor, and the natural reaction was to assume, when they read that two people had been killed, that probably 20 were killed and that the hospitals were full. He believed that Englishmen were as much mystified as to the true situation as were Americans. He had been told that it was the local Press that was being censored. Yet on May 16 the London office of the United Press of America received the inquiry from its Lahore correspondent: "Are you receiving my daily dispatches?" The message that went back was: "Last message received May 12. During May received five messages from you." Two weeks ago the director of the London bureau of the United Press of America, Mr. Webb Miller, started by air for Karachi and Calcutta, his purpose being to assure their clients in the United States, South America, and on the Continent that their news of Indian developments should be accurate. A few days ago he found himself at Bilimora, where he witnessed considerable violence of an unpleasant sort at the Dharana salt works. On the 21st he sent three messages forming one story. The first message of 82 words came through intact and was relayed to other countries, concluding with the word "more" to indicate it was incomplete. The next message to arrive was marked "third" and was quite unintelligible, because the middle part of the story was missing. The third message was also marked "92 words" but it ended in the middle of a sentence at the 50th word. All told 132 words had been received; that morning Mr. Miller had wired that he sent 400, and it had been learned that the Bombay Government had regretted the cancellation of certain parts of the message. Inquiries had naturally come in from all parts as to what the London office meant by sending out that incoherent story, and the answer was that it was due to the censorship. The natural assumption was that things were much worse than Mr. Miller had been permitted to report them.

If the Press was to play an important part in bringing the people of America and Great Britain together, any form of censorship was an obstacle to honest journalism, and was one of the things that stood in the way of the part the Press ought to play in making the thoughts of one people clear to the other.

(Continued of foot of next column.)

U.S. BASEBALL RESULTS.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 9.

The following are the results of the baseball matches played to-day in the National and American Leagues:—

National League.	
Brooklyn	1 Boston
Philadelphia	8 New York
St. Louis	5 Pittsburgh
American League.	
New York	0 Philadelphia
New York	9 Philadelphia
Boston	5 Washington
Cleveland	12 St. Louis
Chicago	3 Detroit

DEAD GIRL DANCER.

DRUG ORGY ENDS IN TRAGEDY.

TWO MEN DIE TO ESCAPE ARREST.

The mysterious death of a young Brussels dancer, Madeleine Carriau, a beautiful girl of 25 years of age, will, it is believed, reveal the activities of a big gang of international drug smugglers.

The girl was found dead at the home of a well-known advocate, who informed the police.

He told them that Mdlle. Carriau had died at his house 24 hours earlier, and requested that the body should be removed to her home.

The police went to the advocate's house, and found in one of the bedrooms the body of the young woman undressed.

In the house was another girl, Hildegard Hardwicke, a German, who was in a state of stupor.

Mdlle. Carriau's body was medically examined, and it is believed that the dancer died during a drug orgy by taking a strong dose of cocaine.

The advocate, who belongs to a wealthy family, and the German girl have both been detained.

The man declares that he frequently had recourse to drugs, chiefly cocaine.

He furnished the police with the names and addresses of the persons from whom he was in the habit of buying his supplies.

It is probable that the police will be able to lay their hands on several much-wanted drug smugglers.

Noted Painter.

It is suggested that there was a "drug party" at the advocate's house, at which he and the two girls and a young and noted painter were present.

The affair has created a great sensation in the artistic world in Brussels, where all the persons involved are well known.

It is believed that the drug smugglers whom the police are now tracking down are engaged in the lucrative business of bringing drugs from Germany, via Switzerland, and disposing them in Paris and Brussels.

Two of the smugglers, the police believe, have just escaped arrest by suicide.

It was discovered that regular drug orgies were held in rooms behind a shop not far from the scene of the dancer's tragic death.

A shopkeeper and two accomplices arranged regular drug parties, to which even young people, of not more than 12 years of age, were taken.

When the police got wind of the affair the three men disappeared. One threw himself into the river at Antwerp, and was drowned, while another poisoned himself by gas in his room in Brussels.

Lives at Stake.

Lord Burnham, answering this speech, said that though it was one of the rights of man to smoke cigarettes, it did not follow that he might smoke them in a powder magazine. As to accurate information about India, it had been announced that Sir John Simon was to give two wireless talks on the report of the Commission which would be available also to the United States. It was true that the censorship existed in India.

The lives of men and women of our own race and of other races were dependent to some extent on preventing a flow of untrue statements calculated to incite unthinking people in that vast sub-continent. He was not doubting the veracity or questioning the expediency of the messages sent to the United Press nor was he an advocate for the Government of India, but there could not be one rule for newspapers published in India, whether Indian-owned or British-owned, and another for newspapers outside. Great Britain had always stood for equal justice, and nothing was more resented by Indians than the suspicion of inequality in that respect. He did not want it to be thought that there had been any discrimination in India against American newspapers.

EASTERN NEWS IN BRIEF.

PARS FROM EVERYWHERE.

It is understood that the Education Department in Tokyo has adopted a policy to suspend the appointment of students to be sent abroad to study by the Department for two years commencing from the present season.

An unusual accident befel an 8-year-old school boy at Kuala Lumpur last week, when, as the result of being hit on the forehead by a cricket ball he died two hours after being admitted to hospital. The boy, Charn Singh, was a pupil of the Methodist Boys' School.

The total shipments of para rubber from Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Port Swettenham during the month of June amounted to 36,537 tons. This shows a notable reduction of 13,382 tons compared with May, and apparently reflects the effect of the stoppage of tapping during that month. The shipments in May were 49,939 tons, this obviously including a large amount of stocks already in hand. In April the shipments amounted to 44,758 tons.

Following the return to Copenhagen of the Danish Royalties who visited the Far East on board the Fionia, the King of Denmark has been pleased to confer the decoration of Knight of the Order of Danebrog on Mr. H. Christiansen, Consul-General for Denmark in Siam; Mr. H. Mikkelsen, Consul for Denmark in Singapore; Mr. Nielsen, Consul for Denmark in Ceylon; Captain Væring, who was in command of the Fionia; and Mr. Emil Jørgensen, of the East Asiatic Co.

With a view to introduce Manchuria and to develop the Japanese as well as Chinese industry, the South Manchuria Railway Company is planning to hold a grand Manchurian and Mongolian Exposition at an estimated cost of \$8,000,000, and investigations are now being made for the purpose. The proposed plan of the exposition is on a big scale and it is reported that the buildings will be erected at four places, Dairen, Mukden, Changchun, and Antung, displaying all the products in Manchuria and Mongolia without any exception. The authorities of the company believe that the exposition will be opened in 1932 at the latest.

A "Young China Touring Party," composed of 30 Cantonese boys and girls, has been organized in Shanghai with the object of walking from China to Turkey. The party will travel up the Yangtze River to the interior town of Sikong, thence to Sinkiang, Afghanistan, and finally Turkey. On the return trip, the group will walk across India, Burma, French Indo-China, and then to Canton. The leaders of the project claim to have obtained financial backing from influential Canton merchants. The idea of the tour, they said, is to prove that Young China can equal the great walking tour of Marco Polo. They expected to spend three years trying it.

IMPERIAL TOMBS LOOTED.

MANCHU GUARDS OVERPOWERED.

For the third time in three years, a group of Manchu Imperial tombs have been broken into and looted by a band of robbers or soldiers, whose identity remains unknown.

The latest desecration has occurred at Fangshanhsien, south-west of Peiping. Several tombs were entered, and treasures valued at \$500,000 have been taken. The Manchu guards, which have been kept at the tombs since the fall of the dynasty, were overpowered.

The brother of the former Emperor, Prince Pu Hsu, has gone to Peiping to urge military commanders there to protect the tombs which remain untouched. There are still many tombs which have not been entered and whose treasures remain intact.

The first raid on Imperial tombs occurred at the Eastern Tombs in June, 1928, about the time the Nationalists entered Peiping. The tombs of the Emperor Chia Lung and the Empress Dowager Tsu Hsi were entered, and all their treasures taken away. Tsu Hsi's tomb alone was estimated to contain jewels, emeralds, lacquers and bronzes valued at a million dollars.

This robbery was attributed to an independent army which later joined the Nationalists. A court-martial investigated the matter in Peiping, but could not find conclusive evidence, and no "higher-ups" were convicted.

The second robbery occurred at the Eastern Tombs about a year ago, when a number of Imperial tombs were broken open.



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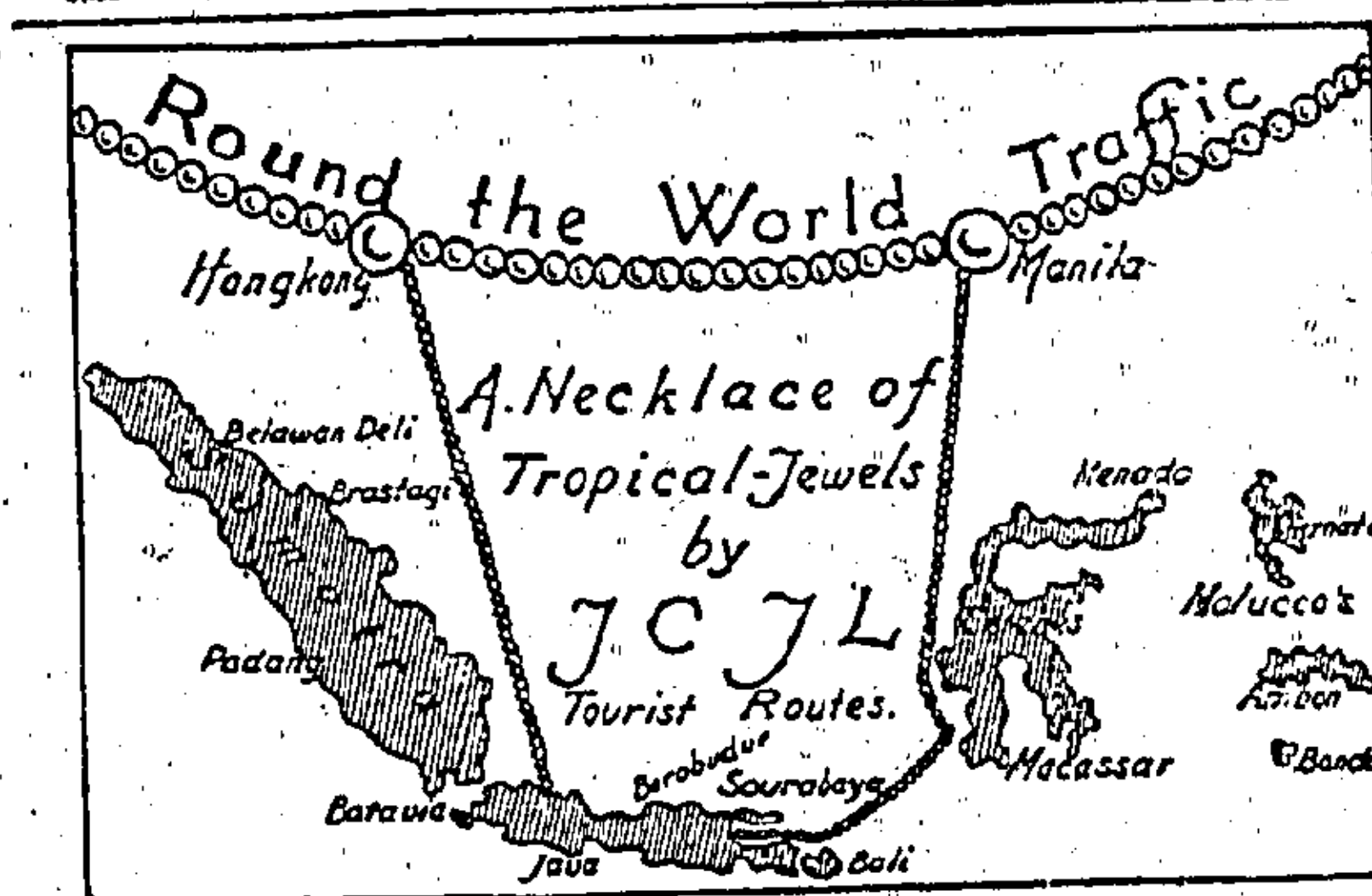
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Pres. Polk Sun., Aug. 24, 8 a.m.

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TJISONDARI	SHAL & AMOI	20th July	22nd July, Noon	MANILA, M'BAR & SOERABAYA
TJIMANOEK	AMOI	27th July	29th July, Noon	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	9th July	11th July	AMOI & SHAL
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAKASSAR	14th July	17th July	AMOI & SHAL
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	23rd July	24th July	AMOI & SHAL

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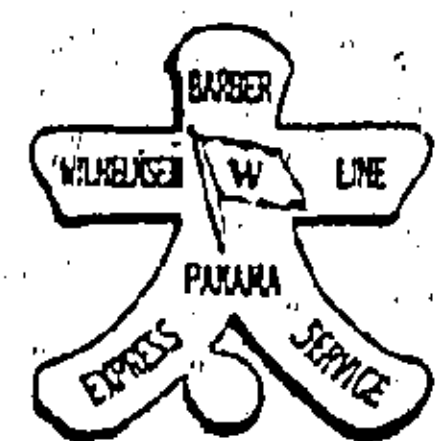
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AMOI

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Tsunan, B. & S., July 10.
Haiching, Douglas, July 11.
Antung, B. & S., July 13.
Tungsha, Douglas, July 15.
Taliwan, B. & S., July 17.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., July 17.
Haining, Douglas, July 18.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 18.
Kingyan, B. & S., July 21.
Tilawa, B.I., July 21.
Tijkarang, J.C.J.L., July 24.
Suisang, Jardine's, July 25.
Talamba, B.I., July 25.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 5.
Talma, B.I., Aug. 10.

ANTWERP

Panama, Manners, July 11.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Tungsha, Thoresen, July 15.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., July 25.
Jeypore, P. & O., July 26.
Tudor, Thoresen, July 27.
Java, Manners, Aug. 1.
Kalyan, P. & O., Aug. 2.
Ceylon, Gilman's, Aug. 8.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Aki Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.
Taiping, B. & S., July 22.
Nellore, E. & A., Aug. 3.
Kitano, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.

BALIC PORTS

Panama, Manners, July 11.
Java, Manners, Aug. 1.

BALTIMORE

Pyrrhus, B.F., July 25.
Birchbank, Bank, Aug. 1.
City of Delhi, Bank, Aug. 11.

BANGKOK

Kiangsu, B. & S., July 13.
Hirundo, Thoresen, July 14.
Kaying, B. & S., July 20.

BARCELONA

Tungsha, Thoresen, July 15.
Burgeland, Jebson, July 17.
Tudor, Thoresen, July 27.

BELAWAN-DELL

Cremor, J.C.J.L., July 17.

BOMBAY

Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Morea, P. & O., July 19.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 23.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.

BOSTON

Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
British Prince, Furness, July 16.
Tai Ying, Dodwell's, July 17.
Pyrrhus, B.F., July 25.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, July 27.
Japanese Prince, Furness, July 27.
Birchbank, Bank, Aug. 1.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 2.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.
City of Delhi, Bank, Aug. 11.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Aug. 13.

BREMER

Fulda, Melchers, July 26.
Wittell, Melchers, Aug. 4.

BRINDISI

Monte Pianna, Dwell's, July 10.

CALCUTTA

Kutsang, Jardine's, July 10.
Muroan Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., July 15.
Hosang, Jardine's, July 15.
Takiwa, B.I., July 12.
Yuenang, Jardine's, July 28.

CEBU

Pyrrhus, B.F., July 25.

CHEFOO

Kueichow, B. & S., July 13.
Huichow, B. & S., July 22.

COLOMBO

Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
Chenonceaux, M.M., July 15.
Morea, P. & O., July 19.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 23.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., July 25.
Jeypore, P. & O., July 26.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, July 27.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Athos II, M.M., July 29.
Kalyan, P. & O., Aug. 2.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.

COPENHAGEN

Panama, Manners, July 11.
Java, Manners, Aug. 1.

DALNY

Yingchow, B. & S., July 14.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 28.

DUTCH PORTS

Panama, Manners, July 11.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Tungsha, Thoresen, July 15.
Burgeland, Jebson, July 17.
Achilles, B.F., July 22.
Friesland, Jebson, July 25.
Fulda, Melchers, July 26.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Jeypore, P. & O., July 26.
Tudor, Thoresen, July 27.
Java, Manners, Aug. 1.
Kalyan, P. & O., Aug. 2.
Wittell, Melchers, Aug. 4.
Aeneas, B.F., Aug. 8.
Ceylon, Gilman's, Aug. 8.
City of Madras, Bank, Aug. 8.

FOOCHOW

Haiching, Douglas, July 11.
Chipshing, Jardine's, July 13.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 13.
Haiyang, Douglas, July 15.
Haining, Douglas, July 18.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, July 22.
Huichow, B. & S., July 22.

GENOA

Monte Pianna, Dwell's, July 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 14.
Burgeland, Jebson, July 17.
Kt. Companion, B.F., July 20.
Friesland, Jebson, July 25.
Fulda, Melchers, July 26.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, July 27.
Vogtland, Jebson, Aug. 5.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.
Duisburg, Jebson, Aug. 19.

GLASGOW

Kt. Companion, B.F., July 20.
Aeneas, B.F., Aug. 5.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW

Kanchow, B. & S., July 12.
Chengtu, B. & S., July 24.

HAMBURG

Panama, Manners, July 11.
Tungsha, Thoresen, July 15.
Burgeland, Jebson, July 18.
Achilles, B.F., July 22.
Friesland, Jebson, July 25.
Fulda, Melchers, July 26.
Jeypore, P. & O., July 26.
Tudor, Thoresen, July 27.
Java, Manners, Aug. 1.
Wittell, Melchers, Aug. 4.
Vogtland, Jebson, Aug. 5.
Ceylon, Gilman's, Aug. 8.
City of Madras, Bank, Aug. 8.
Duisburg, Jebson, Aug. 19.

HAVER

Kt. Companion, B.F., July 20.

HONOLULU

Carlier, Bank, July 13.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.

JAPAN PORTS

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B. F., July 10.
Dardanus, B.F., July 12.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Kidderpore, P. & O., July 14.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 15.
Preussen, B.F., July 15.
Duisburg, Jebson, July 18.
Glengarry, Jardine's, July 18.
Hikawa Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., July 17.
Monsieur, Dodwell's, July 17.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, July 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 18.
Rajputana, P. & O., July 18.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., July 23.
Tilawa, B.I., July 24.
Suisang, Jardine's, July 25.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Angers, M.M., July 29.
Talamba, B.I., July 29.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Aug. 1.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 1.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 2.
Borda, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Rames, Jebson, Aug. 3.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 5.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Talmia, B.I., Aug. 10.

KALAMANG

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B. F., July 10.
Dardanus, B.F., July 12.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Kidderpore, P. & O., July 14.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 15.
Preussen, B.F., July 15.
Duisburg, Jebson, July 18.
Glengarry, Jardine's, July 18.
Hikawa Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., July 17.
Monsieur, Dodwell's, July 17.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, July 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 18.
Rajputana, P. & O., July 18.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., July 23.
Tilawa, B.I., July 24.
Suisang, Jardine's, July 25.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Angers, M.M., July 29.
Talamba, B.I., July 29.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Aug. 1.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 1.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 2.
Borda, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Rames, Jebson, Aug. 3.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 5.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Talmia, B.I., Aug. 10.

KALAMANG

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B. F., July 10.
Dardanus, B.F., July 12.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Kidderpore, P. & O., July 14.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 15.
Preussen, B.F., July 15.
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Kumsang, Jardine's, July 18.
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Katori Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
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Tilawa, B.I., July 24.
Suisang, Jardine's, July 25.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Angers, M.M., July 29.
Talamba, B.I., July 29.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Aug. 1.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 1.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 2.
Borda, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Rames, Jebson, Aug. 3.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 5.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Talmia, B.I., Aug. 10.

KALAMANG

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B. F., July 10.
Dardanus, B.F., July 12.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Kidderpore, P. & O., July 14.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 15.
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Tai Yin, Dodwell's, July 17.
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Suisang, Jardine's, July 25.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Angers, M.M., July 29.
Talamba, B.I., July 29.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Aug. 1.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 1.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 2.
Borda, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Rames, Jebson, Aug. 3.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 5.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Talmia, B.I., Aug. 10.

KALAMANG

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B. F., July 10.
Dardanus, B.F., July 12.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Kidderpore, P. & O., July 14.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 15.
Preussen, B.F., July 15.
Duisburg, Jebson, July 18.
Glengarry, Jardine's, July 18.
Hikawa Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.
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Monsieur, Dodwell's, July 17.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, July 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 18.
Rajputana, P. & O., July 18.
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Katori Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
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Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Angers, M.M., July 29.
Talamba, B.I., July 29.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Aug. 1.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 1.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 2.
Borda, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Rames, Jebson, Aug. 3.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 5.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Talmia, B.I., Aug. 10.

KALAMANG

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B. F., July 10.
Dardanus, B.F., July 12.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Kidderpore, P. & O., July 14.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 15.
Preussen, B.F., July 15.
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Tai Yin, Dodwell's, July 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 18.
Rajputana, P. & O., July 18.
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Angers, M.M., July 29.
Talamba, B.I., July 29.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Aug. 1.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 1.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 2.
Borda, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Rames, Jebson, Aug. 3.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 5.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Talmia, B.I., Aug. 10.

KALAMANG

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B. F., July 10.
Dardanus, B.F., July 12.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Kidderpore, P. & O., July 14.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 15.
Preussen, B.F., July 15.
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Monsieur, Dodwell's, July 17.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, July 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 18.
Rajputana, P. & O., July 18.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
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Tilawa, B.I., July 24.
Suisang, Jardine's, July 25.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Angers, M.M., July 29.
Talamba, B.I., July 29.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Aug. 1.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 1.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 2.
Borda, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Rames, Jebson, Aug. 3.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 5.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Talmia, B.I., Aug. 10.

KALAMANG

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B. F., July 10.
Dardanus, B.F., July 12.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Kidderpore, P. & O., July 14.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 15.
Preussen, B.F., July 15.
Duisburg, Jebson, July 18.
Glengarry, Jardine's, July 18.
Hikawa Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., July 17.
Monsieur, Dodwell's, July 17.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, July 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 18.
Rajputana, P. & O., July 18.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., July 23.
Tilawa, B.I., July 24.
Suisang, Jardine's, July 25.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Angers, M.M., July 29.
Talamba, B.I., July 29.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Aug. 1.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 1.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 2.
Borda, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Rames, Jebson, Aug. 3.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 5.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Talmia, B.I., Aug. 10.

KALAMANG

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B. F., July 10.
Dardanus, B.F., July 12.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Kidderpore, P. & O., July 14.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 15.
Preussen, B.F., July 15.
Duisburg, Jebson, July 18.
Glengarry, Jardine's, July 18.
Hikawa Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., July 17.
Monsieur, Dodwell's, July 17.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, July 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 18.
Rajputana, P. & O., July 18.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., July 23.
Tilawa, B.I., July 24.
Suisang, Jardine's, July 25.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Angers, M.M., July 29.
Talamba, B.I., July 29.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Aug. 1.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 1.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 2.
Borda, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Rames, Jebson, Aug. 3.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 5.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Talmia, B.I., Aug. 10.

KALAMANG

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B. F., July 10.
Dardanus, B.F., July 12.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Kidderpore, P. & O., July 14.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 15.
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Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., July 17.
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Tai Yin, Dodwell's, July 17.
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Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
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Tilawa, B.I., July 24.
Suisang, Jardine's, July 25.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Angers, M.M., July 29.
Talamba, B.I., July 29.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Aug. 1.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 1.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 2.
Borda, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Rames, Jebson, Aug. 3.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 5.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Talmia, B.I., Aug. 10.

MARSEILLES

Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 14.
Chenonceaux, M.M., July 15.
Tungsha, Thoresen, July 15.
Morea, P. & O., July 19.
Achilles, B.F., July 22.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Jeypore, P. & O., July 26.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, July 27.
Tudor, Thoresen, July 27.
Athos II, M.M., July 29.
Kalyan, P. & O., Aug. 2.
Wittell, Melchers, Aug. 4.
Aeneas, B.F., Aug. 5.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.

NAPLES

Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., July 25.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, July 27.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
British Prince, Furness, July 16.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, July 17.
Pyrrhus, B.F., July 25.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, July 27.
Japanese Prince, Furness, July 27.
Birchbank, Bank, Aug. 1.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 2.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.
City of Delhi, Bank, Aug. 11.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Aug. 13.

NEWCHANG

Yingchow, B. & S., July 14.

OSLO

Tungsha, Thoresen, July 15.
Tudor, Thoresen, July 27.

PANAMA

Tai Yin, Dodwell's, July 17.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 2.

PENANG

Kutsang, Jardine's, July 10.
Muroan Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., July 15.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., July 17.
Hosang, Jardine's, July 18.
Takiwa, B.I., July 18.
Morea, P. & O., July 19.
Mirzapore, P. & O., July 23.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., July 25.
Yuenang, Jardine's, July 28.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, July 27.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.
Kalyan, P. & O., Aug. 2.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.

PORTLAND

Carlier, Bank, July 13.
Cornwall, Thoresen, July 14.

RABAU

Bremerhaven, Melchers, July 18.

RANGOON

Muroan Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., July 15.

SAIGON

Chenonceaux, M.M., July 15.
Athos II, M.M., July 29.

SARDAKAN

Hinsang, Jardine's, July 20.
Mausang, Jardine's, July 31.
Nellore, E. & A., Aug. 3.

SAN FRANCISCO

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 15.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, July 17.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 29.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 2.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NINGHAI"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENGTO"	On 10th July, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANOW"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANTUNG"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KUEICHO"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIANGSU"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECUEN"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUEN"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KAYING"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HUICHOW"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENGTO"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.

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(Australian Newspaper on file)

STEAMER Due Hong Kong Leaves Hong Kong Leaves Manila Due Sydney
TAIPING 11th July 22nd July 25th July 10th Aug.
CHANGTE 15th July 26th July 29th July 14th Sept.

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COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "PANAMA"

on or about

11th JULY

For

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OTHER SAILINGS:	SHANGHAI ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Java"	1st Aug.	10th Sept.
M.S. "Asia"	1st Sept.	5th Oct.
M.S. "Afrika"	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
M.S. "Malaya"	1st Nov.	1st Dec.
M.S. "Danmark"	1st Dec.	

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"JAPANESE PRINCE" ... July 30th
"CHINESE PRINCE" ... August 13th

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King's Building

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To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

CHRONOCEAUX	10th July	D'ARTAGNAN	10th July
ATHOS II	20th July	ANGERS	20th July
D'ARTAGNAN	12th Aug.	SPHINX	12th Aug.
ANGERS	20th Aug.	G. METZINGER	1st Sept.
SPHINX	16th Sept.	ANDRE LEBON	15th Sept.
G. METZINGER	30th Sept.	PORTEROS	29th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	14th Oct.	CHRONOCEAUX	13th Oct.
PORTEROS	29th Oct.	ATHOS II	27th Oct.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

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(Antwerp) For Full Particulars, apply to:

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Telephone 25551.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JULY 8, 1930.																	JULY 9, 1930.																
STATION	Hour	Knots	Barom.	Barometer at Sea Level		Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Weather	(Barometer)	Hour	Knots	Barom.	Barometer at Sea Level		Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Weather	(Barometer)											
				Inches	Millis.			Direction	Force (miles per hour)						Inches	Millis.			Direction	Force (miles per hour)													
Wladivostok	12	29.84	757.9	78	...	N	2	c	6	29.85	758.2	61	...	E	2	o	29.85	758.2	61	...	E	2	o										
Nemuro	11	29.92	760.0	...	...	SE	1	...	5	29.99	761.5	...	...	SE	1	...	29.99	761.5	...	...	SE	1	...										
Hakodate	"	29.90	759.0	...	...	SE	1	...	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	...	...	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	...	...	...										
Tokio	"	29.88	759.0	...	...	...	1	...	"	29.87	757.5	...	...	WSW	1	...	29.87	757.5	...	...	WSW	1	...										
Kochi	"	29.90	760.0	...	...	SE	1	...	"	29.84	758.0	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	758.0	...	...	...	...	...										
Nagasaki	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	SW	1	...	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	SW	1	...	29.86	758.5	...	...	SW	1	...										
Kagoshima	"	29.90	760.5	...	...	ESE	1	...	"	29.88	760.0	...	...	NW	1	...	29.88	760.0	...	...	NW	1	...										
Oshima	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	SE	1	...	"	29.84	758.0	...	...	SSE	1	...	29.84	758.0	...	...	SSE	1	...										
Naha	"	29.84	758.0	...	...	E	4	...	"	29.76	756.0	...	...	ESE	2	...	29.76	756.0	...	...	ESE	2	...										
Ishigakijima	"	29.78	756.0	...	...	E	3	...	"	29.69	754.0	...	...	ESE	2	...	29.69	754.0	...	...	ESE	2	...										
Bonin Island	"	29.66	761.0	...	...	...	0	...	"	29.92	760.0	...	...	...	...	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	...	...	...										
Chefoo	15	29.57	751.1	81	83	ESE	1	o	6	29.48	748.8	82	92	SW	4	2	29.48	748.8	82	92	SW	4	2										
Shanghai	14	29.74	755.4	93	87	SSE	1	b	"	29.78	756.3	77	91	SSE	1	...	29.78	756.3	77	91	SSE	1	...										
Gutalaff	"	29.80	756.9	82	69	S	6	b	"	29.80	756.9	77	95	SSW	1	...	29.80	756.9	77	95	SSW	1	...										
Wenchow	"	29.81	757.2	84	81	SSW	1	b	6	29.78	756.3	81	89	WSW	1	4	29.78	756.3	81	89	WSW	1	4										
Foochow	"	29.77	756.1	84	83	NNE	2	o	7	29.75	755.6	82	87	NNW	1	4	29.75	755.6	82	87	NNW	1	4										
Amoy	"	29.66	753.3	88	66	WSW	2	b	"	29.62	752.3	88	71	NE	4	1	29.62	752.3	88	71	NE	4	1										
Swatow	"	29.64	752.8	85	80	ESE	2	b	5	29.57	751.1	79	96	E	4	1	29.57	751.1	79	96	E	4	1										
Taihou	11	29.71	754.5	93	87	ESE	4	b	"	29.63	752.0	79	80	E	4	1	29.63	752.0	79	80	E	4	1										
Taihu	"	29.71	754.5	93	...	...	0	...	"	29.61	752.1	81	...	...	...	0	...	29.61	752.1	81	...	...	...										
Tainan	"	29.68	753.9	90	...	N	4	b	"	29.60	751.8	81	...	...	...	6	...	29.60	751.8	81	...	...	...										
Koshun	"	29.69	754.2	85	...	ENE	2	b	"	29.58	751.2	79	...	NE	4	...	29.58	751.2	79	...	NE	4	...										
Panadores	"	29.69	754.2	85	...	NNW	4	b	"	29.58	751.2	79	...	ESE	2	...	29.58	751.2	79	...	ESE	2	...										
Hong Kong	14	29.64	752.8	88	73	E	5	...	6	29.60	751.8	81	82	E	5	3	29.60	751.8	81	82	E	5	3										
Gap Rock	"	29.64	752.8	85	...	E	5	...	"	29.60	751.8	81	82	E	5	3	29.60	751.8	81	82	E	5	3										
Macao	"	29.60	751.8	80	72	ESE	4	...	"	29.58	751.5	81	84	ESE	4	...	29.58	751.5	81	84	ESE	4	...										
Hoihow	"	29.57	751.1	86	81	E	5	b	"	29.49	751.5	82	86	E	4	...	29.49	751.5	82	86	E	4	...										
Pratas Island	"	29.61	752.1	88	74	E	4	...	6	29.60	751.8	81	96	NE	4	...	29.60	751.8	81	96	NE	4	...										
Phulien	"	29.56	750.9	81	90	NW	2	...	7	29.58	751.2	78	...	E	4	0	29.58	751.2	78	...	E	4	0										
Tourane	16	29.54	750.3	86	...	E	4	...	"	29.58	751.2	78	...	...	...	...	29.58	751.2	78	...	...	...	...										
Cape St. James	"	29.69	754.2	84	...	WSW	6	...	"	29.68	753.9	78	...	SW	7	...	29.68	753.9	78	...	SW	7	...										
Basco	14	29.60	751.8	80	71	ENE	4	...	6	29.58	751.2	79	90	SE	5	1	29.58	751.2	79	90	SE	5	1										
Agarrri	"	29.56	750.9	80	69	NE	4	...	"	29.59	751.5	79	92	S	1	3	29.59	751.5	79	92	S	1	3										
Tuguegarao	"	29.56	750.9	84	85	...	0	...	"	29.59	751.5	79	98	SE	1	...	29.59	751.5	79	98	SE	1	...										
Vigan	"	29.55	750.6	86	71	WSW	2	...	"	29.56	750.9	79	88	SSE	2	...	29.56	750.9	79	88	SSE	2	...										
Manila	"	29.61	752.1	82	77	...	0	...	"	29.52	752.4	75	84	SW	1	...	29.52	752.4	75	84	SW	1	...										
Ilegaspi	"	29.61	752.1	86	75	SW	4	...	"	29.55	750.9	77	81	WSW	1	...	29.55	750.9	77	81	WSW	1	...										
Calbayog	"	29.63	752.7	81	80	SW	4	...	"	29.59	752.4	79	80	SSW	1	...	29.59	752.4	79	80	SSW	1	...										
Tacloban	"	29.63	752.7	84	68	SW	4	...	"	29.72	754.8	77	91	...	...	...	29.72	754.8	77	91	...	...	...										
Iloilo	"	29.67	753.6	77	94	SW	4	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cebu	"	29.65	753.0	84	64	S	4	...	"	29.71	754.5	77	94	...	...	...	29.71	754.5	77	94	...	...	...										
Surigao	"	29.65	753.0	86	65	W	4	...	"	29.79	756.6	73	...	...	...	...	29.79	756.6	73	...	...	...	...										
Saipan	11.00	...	...	...	...	E	4	...	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Guam	12.22	29.78	756.0	...	...	SW	4	...	5	29.81	757.2	...	...	SW	...	...	29.81	757.2	...	...	SW	...	...										
Yap	11.00	29.72	754.8	...	...	...	4	...	"	29.79	756.6	80	...	SW	...	...	29.79	756.6	80	...	SW	...	...										
Pelew	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.81	757.2	81	87	SW	...	...	29.81	757.2	81	87	SW	...	...										
Labuan	14	29.81	757.2	88	66	W	2	b	6	29.81	757.2	81	87	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	81	87	...	...	...										

July 9d. 10A. 33m.—A somewhat deep depression is central near Pekin. A trough of low pressure extends from Busco to Indo-China.
Manila warning, 8d. 19A. 00m.—Typhoon in Lat. 18° N. Long. 126° E. almost stationary.
Manila warning, 8d. 19A. 00m.—Typhoon in Lat. 16° N. Long. 135° E. moving W.N.W.
Manila warning, 8d. 19A. 00m.—Typhoon W. of the northern Luzon more than 100 miles distant developing. 8d. 19A. 55m.
Shanghai warning, 8d. 15A. 40m.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 19° N. Long. 126° E. moving N. Recd. 8d. 15A. 57m.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inch. Total since January 1, 34.99 inches, against an average of 42.51 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JULY 10.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... Light, variable winds.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamook ... N.E. to E. winds, moderate.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ... E. winds, fresh; fine to showery.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ... E. winds, fresh; fine to showery.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 9.			
	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer...	29.62	29.64	29.53
Temperature	85	85	86
Humidity ...	73	75	73
Wind—	E	E	E
Direction	E	E	E
Force	5	4	3
Weather ...	O	O	O
Rain ...	0.27	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature,	81.8		
Lowest open-air Temperature,	8.8		

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning;
 M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; S=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

14 DAYS FROM CHINA AND 9 DAYS FROM JAPAN TO CANADA AND U.S.A.

Ship	Leave	Arrive	Ship	Leave	Arrive
Empress of Canada	July 13	July 27	Empress of Japan	July 13	July 27
Empress of Russia	July 23	Aug. 6	Empress of Japan	July 23	Aug. 6
Empress of Japan	Aug. 7	Aug. 21	Empress of Russia	Aug. 7	Aug. 21
Empress of Asia	Aug. 20	Sept. 3	Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Empress of Canada	Sept. 17	Sept. 30	Empress of Russia	Sept. 17	Sept. 30
Empress of Japan	Oct. 2	Oct. 16	Empress of Canada	Oct. 2	Oct. 16
Empress of Russia	Oct. 15	Oct. 29	Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Oct. 29
Empress of Asia	Oct. 30	Nov. 13	Empress of Canada	Oct. 30	Nov. 13
Empress of Japan	Nov. 12	Nov. 26	Empress of Russia	Nov. 12	Nov. 26
Empress of Canada	Nov. 27	Dec. 1	Empress of Japan	Nov. 27	Dec. 1
Empress of Russia	Dec. 10	Dec. 24	Empress of Canada	Dec. 10	Dec. 24
Empress of Japan	Dec. 25	Jan. 8	Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 8
Empress of Asia	Jan. 7	Jan. 21	Empress of Japan	Jan. 7	Jan. 21
Empress of Canada	Jan. 24	Feb. 7	Empress of Russia	Jan. 24	Feb. 7
Empress of Japan	Feb. 25	Mar. 10	Empress of Canada	Feb. 25	Mar. 10
Empress of Russia	Mar. 3	Mar. 17	Empress of Japan	Mar. 3	Mar. 17

HONG KONG-MANILA

Ship	Leave	Arrive
Emp. of Russia	July 15	July 17
Emp. of Asia	Aug. 12	Aug. 14

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu	Taiyo Maru	Sunday, 20th July
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports	Chishima Maru	Thursday, 25th July
HAWAII, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports	Hikawa Maru	Wednesday, 18th July
KOREA MARU	Korea Maru	Wednesday, 8th August
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez	Terukuni Maru	Saturday, 12th July, at 8 a.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Perts	Kure Maru	Saturday, 12th July, at 7 a.m.
AKI MARU	Aki Maru	Tuesday, 22nd July
KITANO MARU	Kitano Maru	Tuesday, 19th August
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo	Shidzuka Maru	Friday, 11th July
BANGKOK MARU	Bangkok Maru	Monday, 23rd July
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama	Rakuyo Maru	Monday, 23rd July

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports	Bingo Maru	Wednesday, 6th August
NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA	Atago Maru	Saturday, 2nd August
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople), Genoa & Marseilles	Durban Maru	Monday, 14th July
COLOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Muroran Maru	Thursday, 10th July
AKITA MARU	Akita Maru	Tuesday, 16th July
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Bengal Maru	Sunday, 13th July
KAGA MARU (Mojito direct)	Kaga Maru	Wednesday, 16th July
KATOF MARU	Katof Maru	Monday, 21st July

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Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS

IMPORTS 23,900 TONS;
THROUGH-CARGO
22,000 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

Ship	Through	Ports
British		
Emp. of Canada	7	134
Oakbank	—	—
Seang Bee	—	953
Kut Sang	—	953
Shantung	—	538
Hop Sang	—	50
Tsingtao	1,334	1,031
Linan	—	16
Hydrangea	—	156
Hong Sang	—	1,008
Tsingtao	626	2,290
American		
Nevada	—	1,769
Portland	1,816	1,769
Norwegian		
Corneville	80	800
Tonjer	—	2,190
Chinwangtao	2,490	2,570
Dutch		
Tjibondari	—	1,700
Sourabaya	6,632	1,700
French		
Merlin	1,800	1,500
Japanese		
Toyoma Maru	—	3,412
Yeiin Maru	—	1,000
Giner Maru	—	1,340
Ceylon Maru	—	1,600
Calcutta	1,010	2,592
Hozan Maru	—	795
Keelung	—	6,634
Chinese		
Tai Foo Sing	—	2,000
Tak Hing	—	30
Cheung On	—	2,060
Portuguese		
Wing Lee	—	400
K. C. Wan	—	400
Total	23,902	22,000

Ship	Through	Ports
British		
Emp. of Canada	7	134
Oakbank	—	—
Seang Bee	—	953
Kut Sang	—	953
Shantung	—	538
Hop Sang	—	50
Tsingtao	1,334	1,031
Linan	—	16
Hydrangea	—	156
Hong Sang	—	1,008
Tsingtao	626	2,290
American		
Nevada	—	1,769
Portland	1,816	1,769
Norwegian		
Corneville	80	800
Tonjer	—	2,190
Chinwangtao	2,490	2,570
Dutch		
Tjibondari	—	1,700
Sourabaya	6,632	1,700
French		
Merlin	1,800	1,500
Japanese		
Toyoma Maru	—	3,412
Yeiin Maru	—	1,000
Giner Maru	—	1,340
Ceylon Maru	—	1,600
Calcutta	1,010	2,592
Hozan Maru	—	795
Keelung	—	6,634
Chinese		
Tai Foo Sing	—	2,000
Tak Hing	—	30
Cheung On	—	2,060
Portuguese		
Wing Lee	—	400
K. C. Wan	—	400
Total	23,902	22,000

Ship	Through	Ports
British		
Emp. of Canada	7	134
Oakbank	—	—
Seang Bee	—	953
Kut Sang	—	953
Shantung	—	538
Hop Sang	—	50
Tsingtao	1,334	1,031
Linan	—	16
Hydrangea	—	156
Hong Sang	—	1,008
Tsingtao	626	2,290
American		
Nevada	—	1,769
Portland	1,816	1,769
Norwegian		
Corneville	80	800
Tonjer	—	2,190
Chinwangtao	2,490	2,570
Dutch		
Tjibondari	—	1,700
Sourabaya	6,632	1,700
French		
Merlin	1,800	1,500
Japanese		
Toyoma Maru	—	3,412
Yeiin Maru	—	1,000
Giner Maru	—	1,340
Ceylon Maru	—	1,600
Calcutta	1,010	2,592
Hozan Maru	—	795
Keelung	—	6,634
Chinese		
Tai Foo Sing	—	2,000
Tak Hing	—	30
Cheung On	—	2,060
Portuguese		
Wing Lee	—	400
K. C. Wan	—	400
Total	23,902	22,000

Ship	Through	Ports
British		
Emp. of Canada	7	134
Oakbank	—	—
Seang Bee	—	953
Kut Sang	—	953
Shantung	—	538
Hop Sang	—	50
Tsingtao	1,334	1,031
Linan	—	16
Hydrangea	—	156
Hong Sang	—	1,008
Tsingtao	626	2,290
American		
Nevada	—	1,769
Portland	1,816	1,769
Norwegian		
Corneville	80	800
Tonjer	—	2,190
Chinwangtao	2,490	2,570
Dutch		
Tjibondari	—	1,700
Sourabaya	6,632	1,700
French		
Merlin	1,800	1,500
Japanese		
Toyoma Maru	—	3,412
Yeiin Maru	—	1,000
Giner Maru	—	1,340
Ceylon Maru	—	1,600
Calcutta	1,010	2,592
Hozan Maru	—	795
Keelung	—	6,634
Chinese		
Tai Foo Sing	—	2,000
Tak Hing	—	30
Cheung On	—	2,060
Portuguese		
Wing Lee	—	400
K. C. Wan	—	400
Total	23,902	22,000

Ship	Through	Ports
British		
Emp. of Canada	7	134
Oakbank	—	—
Seang Bee	—	953
Kut Sang	—	953
Shantung	—	538
Hop Sang	—	50
Tsingtao	1,334	1,031
Linan	—	16
Hydrangea	—	156
Hong Sang	—	1,008
Tsingtao	626	2,290
American		
Nevada	—	1,769
Portland	1,816	1,769
Norwegian		
Corneville	80	800
Tonjer	—	2,190
Chinwangtao	2,490	2,570
Dutch		
Tjibondari	—	1,700
Sourabaya	6,632	1,700
French		
Merlin	1,800	1,500
Japanese		
Toyoma Maru	—	3,412
Yeiin Maru	—	1,000
Giner Maru	—	1,340
Ceylon Maru	—	1,600
Calcutta	1,010	2,592
Hozan Maru	—	795
Keelung	—	6,634
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Portuguese		2,000	
Wing Lee,			
K. C. Wan	400		
	<u>400</u>		
Total		23,902	22,060

